The New-York Times.

VOL IX—NO. 2687. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MAY 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

Adoption of the Minority Report.

Secession of the Southern Delegations.

Davis and Everett Proposed by the Bolters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 30.

Upon the adoption of the Minority Platform, the delegations from Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Florida, embodying 37½ votes, retired from the Convention, after filing with the Clerk protests which had evidently been prepared with great care in advance.

Great confusion attended their departure. The Delegates, forgetful of all the proprieties of the place, and the solemnity of the crisis, hooted and shouted in deafening uproar.

The Delaware, Georgia and Virginia members withdrew to consult.

It is thought a portion of the California delegation will join the seceders; among whom the ticket most favorably hailed is Gen. DAVIS for President, and EDWARD EVERETT for Vice-President. The Bolters meet in St. Andrew's Hall.

The Douglas men are greatly elated.

An immense throng gathered at St. Andrew's Hall. All were requested to leave but Delegates and reporters. Mr. PRESTON of South Carolina, led off in a conservative speech, counselling unity of action on a thoroughly consistent platform. He was followed by other speakers, and all in the same strain.

After three hours' session, they adjourned, to hold a mass meeting in front of the City Hall, where thousands are cheering and hurrahing in their honor.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Douglasites was held this evening. Mr. PATTON, of Connecticut, presided. Messrs. FLOURNOY of Arkansas, KING of Mississippi, BERNY and HENDERSON addressed them.

Meetings, sustaining the seceders, were held in the streets. The Bolters were serenaded.

HOWARD.

From the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 30—A. M.

President-making has been quiet to-day.

The friends of DOUGLAS express great confidence in his nomination on the third ballot.

DICKINSON's friends are equally confident, and it is now thought the South will rally on him.

The weather is very cool.

PROCEEDINGS OF YESTERDAY.

CHARLESTON, Monday, April 30.

The Convention met at 10 A. M.

After prayer the President addressed the Convention, apologizing for the harsh language used by him during the disorder on Saturday evening. He, however, considered it his duty to speak plainly and positively.

The President announced that the first business in order was taking a vote on the main question, which was on the substitute offered by Mr. BUTLER, in behalf of Massachusetts, Minnesota, Indiana and New-Jersey, presenting the Cincinnati Platform, with a resolution for the protection of citizens of foreign birth.

A vote being taken, the Butler Platform was rejected by a vote of nearly two-thirds against it. The Ayes 105, and the Noes 198.

When New-Jersey was called, a delegate stated that the Convention appointing them as delegates had recommended them to vote as a unit.

The President decided that the word "recommended" was equivalent to an instruction.

The decision of the Chair was appealed from.

A motion to lay the appeal on the table was lost by Ayes 150, Nays 146.

The question then recurred on sustaining the appeal.

A vote by States was demanded, and resulted in Ayes 145, thus reversing the decision.

This result is a gain of two votes for DOUGLAS in New-Jersey.

After nearly an hour spent in discussing points of order, and various Parliamentary movements, to prevent the reaching of the main question,

Mr. BUTLER moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and proceed to a vote for President.

Cries of "Agreed," "No, no," etc.

Mr. WINTHROP, of Alabama, contended that the motion of Mr. BUTLER was out of order, and that a vote on the Platform must now be taken.

Mr. CLARKE, of Missouri, was unwilling to reach a result by subterfuge that we cannot reach by plain dealing.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, attempted to address the Chair, but was called to order.

Mr. BUTLER withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and proceed to balloting.

The President was about stating the question, when a voice cried out: "Mr. President, a mistake—I didn' second that man's motion down there."

Mr. GITTINGS rose to demand an explanation. He would like to know who it was that spoke so disrespectfully of him. He claimed to be a delegate from Maryland.

Mr. HOOPER rose. He did not intend anything disrespectful to the gentleman from Maryland, but his name is TOM HOOPER, of Alabama.

Mr. GITTINGS—If no insult is intended, the gentleman will call at my room and take a drink.

The question was then taken on adopting *the minority report as a substitute for the majority report, and it was adopted—Ayes*, 165; *Nays*, 138.

The Minority Report is as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the Union, in Convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject matters; and we recommend, as the only further resolutions, the following:

Resolved, That all questions in regard to the rights of property in States or Territories, arising under the Constitution of the United States, are judicial in their character, and the Democratic Party is pledged to abide by and faithfully carry out such determination of these questions as has been or may be made by the Supreme Court of the United states.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and the Democratic Party pledge such Constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific Coast, at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of state legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Mr. FLOURNOY asked per mission to make a personal explanation, declaring himself for DOUGLAS, and unwilling to obey the instruction to leave the Convention in case the minority report is adopted.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the minority platform.

Mr. ASHE, of North Carolina, stated that if these minority resolutions are adopted, he would be compelled to abandon the Convention, and *disconnect himself from the Democratic Party.* [Cheers from the South.]

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, contended that the preamble to the minority resolutions controverts the Cincinnati Platform.

Cries of "Order," and a gentleman talking at the top of his voice until drowned in the uproar.

Mr. BOYLER demanded that the question be first taken on the first part of the resolution affirming the Cincinnati platform separately, and it was adopted—Ayes, 233; Nays, 70.

When Mississippi was called, Mr. GLENN arose and voted No, declaring that Mississippi believed the Cincinnati Platform as explained at the North and South an unqualified swindle.

His voice was drowned in cries of "Order."

The last half hour, up to 1 o'clock, was spent in discussing the right of the Georgia Delegation to a vote by districts.

The President having repeated his decision that the word "request," in the case of Georgia, is equivalent to a provision or intimation to vote as a unit,

Mr. SEWARD appealed, and while the vote was being taken, withdrew his appeal.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, now that the Cincinnati Platform is adopted, moved that the balance of the resolutions be laid on the table.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, rose to know whether he had been ruled out of order simply because he came from a Slave State.

Cries of "Order," and great confusion.

Mr. GITTINGS continued to proclaim himself from a border State, and succeeded in getting himself laughed at, which seemed to be his object.

The Chair stated that he had not, to his knowledge, called the gentleman to order, except when he was clearly out of order.

Mr. GITTINGS replied, "Perhaps so;" and then added he had not had the honor of meeting the President before since 1840, when he made the most violent Whig speech he had ever heard.

Cries of "Order."

Mr. STEWART raised the point of order, that a motion to lay on the table would carry the whole subject with it.

The President decided that it would not carry to the table the Cincinnati Platform, just adopted.

Mr. GITTINGS rose to a personal explanation. He did not mean any insult or offence to the Chair, by the remark that he had first seen him at a Whig meeting, making a Whig speech. He honored such men. He honored any man who dared to be a Democrat in Massachusetts.

Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, said the motion to lay the balance of the minority platform on the table is out of order, as it is equivalent to a motion to strike ou all but the first resolution, which would be clearly out of order.

The President declared the motion to lay on the table in order.

After the vote had commenced, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida desired to withdraw their votes, and Arkansas withdrew three of its votes, all refusing to vote on the subject.

The result was then announced, ayes 81, noes 188—so the Convention refused to lay the remainder of the minority platform on the table.

The Convention then proceeded to vote separately on the resolutions.

Mr. BROWN, of North Carolina, warned gentlemen that, if they adopted these resolutions, the Democratic Party will cease to exist as a National Party.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan, rose to a question of order.

Cries of "Down! down!" by the Southern members.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, rose and desired to address the Convention.

Great excitement ensued, and the Southern members demanded a decision on the point of order, refusing to hear Mr. RICHARDSON, and crying him down.

Mr. RICHARDSON maintained his position, and great anxiety was manifested to hear him. He made several attempts to speak, but was called to order by the Alabama and Mississippi delegations.

Judge MEEK, of Alabama, demanded that the Convention proceed to vote, and that no other business be allowed.

Mr. COCHRANE, of New-York, asked a suspension of the rules to allow Mr. RICHARDSON to speak.

The motion was declared out of order.

Another half hour was spent in points of order, and privileged questions, when a vote was taken on the motion to strike out the preamble and first resolution, relating to the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court relative to slavery.

Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Florida declined to vote.

The delegations generally went out to consult, and the vote was finally announced as follows: Ayes 40, nays 230.

The only ayes were, New-Hampshire 1, Massachusetts 10½, Rhode Island 4, Connecticut 4, Pennsylvania 9, Maryland 2½, Missouri 5, Kentucky 4. This was regarded as yielding to the South.

The President then announced that the preamble with the first resolution is rejected.

Mr. BUTLER proposed that the balance of the platform he voted down without division.

Mr. STEWART, of Michigan, demanded a separate vote on each resolution.

The vote was then taken on the resolution to protect foreign born citizens.

Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Alabama declined a vote, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

A vote was then taken on the Pacific Railroad resolution, which was adopted, the same States refusing to vote, and there being but twenty negative votes.

Mr. COOK gave notice of a motion to reconsider this vote, with the object of checking California in joining the Alabama movement.

The remaining resolutions were then voted on successively, the same States declining to vote, and Arkansas voting but three votes. All of them were adopted nearly unanimously, the ayes numbering 272.

Mr. STUART, of Michigan, obtained the floor on a motion to reconsider the resolutions, and proceeded to address the Convention, complaining that while those on his side had given a respectful hearing to the South, they had not been allowed to say one word. He and those who acted with him had agreed never to agitate the subject in and out of Congress, and they had kept the agreement. He was ready to yield money or property for peace and harmony, but could never consent to yield his honor, as was demanded of him by the South.

Mr. YANCEY replied at some length, declaring that Congress has the right to protect the property of slaveholders against the encroachments of territorial legislation wherever it may occur.

Mr. STUART moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and called the previous question, but gave way to

Mr. WALKER, Chairman of the Alabama Delegation, who rose, and announced that he had a communication from that delegation to make to the Convention. He then proceeded to read a statement and protest, giving their reasons for withdrawing from the Convention. He also read a resolution declaring that in case the delegates of Alabama should withdraw, as adopted by the Convention of that State, no other person should represent that State in their Convention.

The delegation rose to depart, when Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, rose, and stated that the delegation of that State authorized him to state that the delegation also withdrew from the Convention with Alabama.

Mr. WM. MOUTON, of Louisiana, was authorized to state, on the part of the delegation of his State, that they no longer retain their seats in this Convention. We have heretofore declared that the Democratic Party was harmonious, but we are now parted forever, separated on principle, if our friends from the Free States cannot join us in fighting the Black Republicans. He concluded by stating that two of the delegates declined to join the majority, but that the majority contends, as they are instructed to vote as a unit, no one has power to cast the vote of the State after they leave.

Gen. SIMMONS, Chairman of South Carolina delegation, read a paper in behalf of that delegation, protesting that the platform adopted is the contravention of the principles of the State Convention, and therefore the delegation withdraws, with the exception of three of the members.

Mr. GLENN, of Mississippi, delivered, in behalf of that State, a powerful and exciting address, telling the Convention that in less than sixty days they will see a united South acting in concert. [Deafening applause in which the galleries joined.] The time will come when you will want us. He concluded by giving notice that all who sympathised with the retiring delegates could meet them at St. Andrew's Hall to-night.

Mr. MILTON, of Florida, in behalf of that delegation, presented their protest and withdrawal, telling the North and Northwest that as they had hardened their hearts and stiffened their necks, they parted with them with but little regret. He read a long protest signed by the whole delegation, and refusing to allow any others to cast the vote of Florida in the Convention.

Mr. BRYAN, of Texas, had long looked forward to this result. After a few remarks, he presented the protest of Texas, declaring that a persistence in the principles maintained by a majority of the Convention will ultimately dissolve the Union.

Mr. BURROWS, of Arkansas, in behalf of the delegation from his State, then entered a protest that they could not consent to place an unsound man on an unsound platform, and expressed the opinion that the Chief of the Squatter Sovereigns should receive the nomination. The protest is signed by three of the delegates, who protest that no one else shall cast the vote of the State in the Convention.

The Georgia delegation asked leave to retire and and consult on the question.

Mr. GITTINGS, of Maryland, again kicked up another excitement on the floor to make a personal explanation, but was ordered by the President to take his seat.

Mr. MERRICK, of Illinois, addressed the Convention asserting that the Chairmen of some of these delegations were withdrawing their States without consulting their delegations. He therefore proposed an adjournment to enable them to do so properly.

At the request of Mr. RUSSELL, of Virginia, Mr. MERRICK temporarily withdrew the motion to enable him to say a few words.

Mr. RUSSELL then spoke for Virginia, expressing deep sympathy for the Southern States, and asking that an adjournment be made to allow of a consultation being held.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, in behalf of himself and one other of his colleagues, withdrew from the Convention of thirty-three States, nine of which have now withdrawn, and we refuse to fetter our State by participating in the action of those that remain.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, said that himself and a majority of the delegation are not now fully prepared to act. He, therefore, asked leave to retire for consultation.

Mr. MERRICK moved to adjourn at 8 o'clock to-night.

JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, moved to adjourn until to-morrow morning.

The motion was adopted, and the Convention adjourned at 6 P. M., after a continuous session of eight hours.

The excitement in the City is great.

A salute is preparing in honor of the Southern delegation.

The seceders will meet to-night, and it is expected will nominate DICKINSON, with probably STEPHENS for Vice-President.

There is considerable feeling against the three South Carolina delegates who refused to secede.

North Carolina stands firm, and so also does Maryland.

Virginia and Georgia are discussing, and part of the delegates withdraw.

Kentucky is also consulting.

DOUGLAS will be nominated to-morrow on the first ballot.

The Convention will have some difficulty to obtain a Southern candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

The excitement here consequent on the proceedings of the Convention is intense. The Tennessee Congressmen, in response to an inquiry of the delegates of that State, advised them, this morning, to remain in the Convention, and to support the nominee.

GOSSIP FROM CHARLESTON.

MR. CUSHING—THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS AND HIS DEPUTIES—DEATH OF GOV. ROBINSON, OF VERMONT—VISIT TO A PLANTATION—FOURTH DAY AND NOTHING DONE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, April 26, 1860.

Really it must seem strange to you, when, on the night of the third day's session, I begin my letter by saying there is literally nothing new. Why it is so is beyond my comprehension, but the fact is patent that a slower set of men, or a set which can more truthfully claim the title of a "deliberative body," never heretofore existed.

The President performs his duties admirably; his decisions are always prompt and satisfactory, and never appealed from. And if the Delegates would only aid him, all would go smoothly; as it is, there is a constant crowd in the area fronting the platform, which so obstructs the reporter's view that unless he makes frequent complaints he would soon be entirely shut off from seeing or hearing.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, FELIX MCCLOSKEY, is from New-York City. He was formerly Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms at the Capitol, and I believe yet fills that station. He is very prompt and serviceable, and disposed to be accommodating to all.

His deputies are nearly all from New-York, and all good Tammany men. I should be very loath to have any one of them hit me from the shoulder, as I should undoubtedly be laid up for a year. Their names are C. W. Campbell, G. W. Clackner, F. Clarke, T. H. Dull, (Maryland,) M. La Trappe, (Tennessee,) M. Ives, Duncan and Driggs. They are exceedingly useful in keeping the aisles and avenues open, and aid the reporters a great deal by their kind and assiduous attention.

The death this morning of Gov. ROBINSON, of Vermont, produced on me a very great impression. He was our fellow-passenger, a large, well-made man, singularly kind in his manner to his equals, and those younger than himself. His simple, unaffected genuineness and open-heartedness made me feel an unusual interest in him, and frequently, since our arrival, he has been professionally of great service to me. He was taken with an apoplectic fit about 6 in the morning, and before he had opportunity to say one word of loving remembrance for friends at home, or of counsel to his political associates, he was dead. His decease was appropriately announced by one of his colleagues. Capt. RYNDERS, of New-York, rose to move resolutions of respect and sympathy, but gave way to a gentleman from Alabama, who moved, after a brief speech, that the Convention adjourn and attend the removal of his body from the hotel to the steamer The resolution prevailed.

Green peas, strawberries, tomatoes, hominy, rice beets, asparagus, new potatoes, bananas, and plantains, are among the principal dishes which dail. tempt the palate of the vegetarian.

I've been to a plantation, regular built, *bona fide*, sartin, sure. And, in absence of other information, I'll tell you all about it. As we drove through the gateway, at the end of a lane leading to the house, an aged colored individual touched his hat and informed us that his Massa was at yer house yonder. Having met the gentleman, we accepted his invitation to walk through the quarters. The quarters consisted of a long line of disconnected houses, extending on either side of a kind of street. Entering one we found a girl, about 45, cooking rice for herself and her ole man, who was yet at his task, and two pickaninnies, who were rolling on the floor. The girl was about five feet and four inches high, and weighed some two hundred pounds. Her arms were firm and hard, and the palms of her hands were like horn. She showed us her teeth, and such a set I never saw made by any dentist in our part of the country. She was not very communicative, but the little darkies were disposed after a while to be familiar. When I entered they were rolling on the floor, playing with a coon. Being somewhat abashed at our presence, they slid out of sight, and the next I saw of LAFAYETTE he was standing on his head in the corner by the table, and SHADRACH was under the bed with his head peeping around the post. The girl upset LAFAYETTE with her foot, and threw a yam at SHADRACH. This brought them to their feet, and I asked them several questions about their play, and so on, until I flattered myself I had quite gained their confidence; but when I started to go I found one foot hampered by a string to the leg of my chair, and in my hat a yam weighing at least five pounds. I thought those fellows deserved and earned their quarter.

The next house was occupied by the nurse, or woman who, during the absence of the mothers in the cotton-field, attends to all the children on the place. The old woman, now too advanced to work to advantage, had ten little children, ranging from six weeks up to eight years old, under her care.

At the call of the proprietor they came tumbling out before us, presenting a very singular and novel appearance. Their eyes were as bright as the stars at night, and their teeth were as white as the Northern Light. We spent something like an hour wandering through the houses, the fields and the various outhouses, learning much and being greatly entertained. There were 153 servants on the place,—quite a little army. The gentleman informed us he had never sold but one servant, and his sale was in consequence of great moral depravity.

Public sentiment, we learn, is so sternly adverse to the separation of families that such an occurrence is of great rarity. The darkies, so far as I have seen, both house-servants and field-hands, seem greatly attached to their masters and are apparently contented and happy. Whether that is anything in favor of the system or not, is a question. HOWARD.

A ROW AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIANS.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, April 29, 1860.

There was a most disgraceful occurrence in the Pennsylvania delegation yesterday, which will, doubtless, excite great indignation in your State. After the Convention decided to recommit the whole question of the Platform to the Committee on Resolutions, and that body held its meeting to discharge the duty thus imposed upon it, when Hon. H. B. WRIGHT cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the minority resolutions in accordance with the sentiments of the Democracy of your State, he was told by Senator BAYARD, of Delaware, that he (Mr. WRIGHT) was instructed to vote with the Southern members of the Committee.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that this statement could not be correct, as the Pennsylvania delegation, at a formal meeting held on that (Saturday) morning, had refused to instruct him. Another member of the Committee said that such instructions had certainly been given, for he had seen them. Mr. WRIGHT then withdrew from the Committee to ascertain the fact. On his way to the steamer *Keystone State* he met Hon. JOHN L. DAWSON, Senator BIGLER, and Collector BAKER. DAWSON handed him a paper, purporting to be instructions from the Pennsylvania delegation, which directed him to vote for the Bayard proposition. Mr. WRIGHT refused to recognize pretended instructions of such a character, inasmuch as there had been no meeting of the delegation, and of course no proper or official action had been taken by them in relation to the subject.

On hearing this, Collector BAKER flew into a towering passion, and called Mr. WRIGHT a falsifier. The latter rejoined that he (BAKER) was a liar, whereupon your Collector struck Mr. WRIGHT, accompanying the blow with a number of blasphemous epithets. When your readers consider that BAKER is a much younger and more athletic man than the distinguished gentleman whom he thus wantonly assailed, and that the latter has constantly been in feeble health since his arrival here, and on more than one occasion unable, through sickness, to cast his vote in the Convention except by proxy, they will at once perceive how dastardly was this attack.

The outrage is rendered still more monstrous by the fact, now clearly ascertained, that in reality no instructions had been adopted by the Pennsylvania delegation, of the alleged character, on the subject, but that DAWSON, BIGLER and BAKER had secretly prepared a paper, and by false representations had induced a number of delegates to sign it, some of whom now deeply regret that they appended to it their signatures.

When this fraudulent scheme failed, violent attempts were made to wrench the pretended written instructions from Mr. WRIGHT's hand, and to destroy it, but he fortunately retained it in his possession, and it will prove a valuable memento of the occurrences here in the future.

THE VIEW AT THE CAPITAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The news from Charleston this morning was all in favor of DOUGLAS, and his stock went up to the highest notch.

WENDELL was instructed by his confidential adviser there to bet all his money on DOUGLAS. P.

From Another Correspondent.

Our latest news from Charleston only confirms each party in previously-expressed opinions. Those determined to defeat DOUGLAS say that he is used up, while his friends argue the reverse. Several gentlemen who arrived this evening from Charleston say the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS is out of the question, as the determination is to defeat him or break up the Democratic Party. The whole contest, however, is completely overshadowed by the news from England of HERNAN's victory. Q.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Wade Justifies his Indorsement of the Helper Book.

A PLATFORM WITH TWO SIDES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30, 1860.

Gov. MEDARY, of Kansas, was called before the Covode Committee, this morning, to know what evidence he had with regard to the passage of the English bill.

What do you know in relation to the use of money to influence the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act in 1858?

Nothing.

Did you know of the payment of any money to Mr. Cox, of Ohio?

No. I was not here at that time.

Do you know that any money was paid to any member from Ohio to secure the passage of that bill?

No. I have been in politics thirty years, and never heard of money being used in elections until within the last few years.

Gov. MEDARY is a very venerable looking and candid man, and the Committee must have entire confidence in what he says.

The Committee evidently intend to prove, if the evidence exists, that Messrs. COX, ENGLISH and HALL were influenced in their votes by corrupt considerations. The Committee is endeavoring to discover the TIMES' source of information.

THE TRANSIT DIFFICULTIES.

Dispatches received at the State Department announce that the Nicaraguan Congress has a contract with the old Transit Company under consideration, and will approve it, with the requirement of ample security for its prompt fulfillment, or the forfeiture of a pledge to be deposited in cash. Our Government sanctions the proposition for the security, and it is believed that the transit difficulties are about to be definitely settled.

THE PROPOSED REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

A notice has been spread over the State of Virginia, announcing that on the 2d of May a Republican Convention will be held at Wheeling, for the purpose of nominating a set of delegates to the Chicago Convention. It bids fair to be quite a respectable gathering; certainly so, as far as numbers are concerned. But the chivalric gentlemen of that State, for the most part, are decidedly opposed to this innovation. They do not like the establishment of an enemy's camp in their very midst, and especially so soon after the military display of JOHN BROWN and Ex-Gov. WISE. hear threats everywhere that the Convention shall not meet, and that any man who attends it will never dare to show himself at home again. There is, of course, much buncomb about this, for I know several gentlemen who are determined to be present and participate, whose homes are in the very heart of the slave power of that State, Prince William County. Not only this, but they are to hold a Convention soon in that county, to nominate delegates to the Wheeling Convention. The Convention may be broken up in a row; but such an event would be more favorable to the Republicans everywhere than if nothing occurred to interfere with it. The object of this Convention is evident, and was set on foot by some of the leaders here, some time since. Like Conventions will be held in Missouri and Maryland, so that the cry of the sectionalism of the Republican Party can be repelled.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

There is a rumor that the Democrats in the Senate propose to refuse to appropriate money to pay the witnesses who have been called before Mr. COVODE'S Committee, on the ground that the investigation has been irregular, and an infringement of the constitutional prerogatives of some of the officers of the Government. The witnesses have, many of them, been paid, and the loss would, therefore, fall upon the officers of the House. The Republicans say that they will retaliate by cutting off the appropriation for the payment of the witnesses before Senator MASON's investigating Committee, and also by defeating some of the necessary appropriations for the payment of Federal officers.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The steamer *Niagara* is expected to be ready for sea by the 12th of May. Capt. MCKEAN has been ordered to the command, and Lieut. ISAAC N. BROWN has been appointed executive officer. She passes round the Horn, and will await at Panama the return of the Japanese embassy, and convey it home.

Capt. DUPONT has taken one entire floor of Willard's Hotel for the accommodation of the Japanese, and the whole is to be fitted up in dazzling style. While other houses hunted down the Government with applications to entertain the Embassy, Messrs. WILLARD never named the subject until applied to by Capt. DUPONT, who believed they could afford better accommodations than any other of our Washington hotels.

DOINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, delivered an able speech, to-day, on the position of parties, in which he reviewed with great power the relative advantages of free and slave labor.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Señor BERTINATTI is not a little mortified at the parade made in the *Herald* of this morning about a casual introduction he had to Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME at the Capitol a few days ago. He is only *Chargé d'Affaires*, and has neither an *attaché* or Secretary to his Legation. He politely expressed his pleasure at the course pursued by Mr. BURLINGAME,—nothing more.

Dispatches were received to-day from the Mediterranean squadron. They contained nothing of general interest beyond the announcement of the good health of officers and men.

The Naval Committee will take action to-morrow on the Mexican Gulf Mail Steamer bill, but ill judged economy, it is apprehended, will defeat this important commercial enterprise. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The Supreme Court, to-day, decided against the Luco Land Claim, involving two hundred and seventy thousand acres of very valuable land in California. The decision was based on the existence of stupendous frauds, perjury and forgery.

The House Post-office Committee have agreed on an amendment to the Post-office appropriation bill, authorizing the Department to use every quarter's revenue for the payment of transportation expenses only, without waiting for the enactment of a special law, or the annual appropriation bill, leaving for Congress the existing supervision over the salaries of officers, &c., and the annual deficit to be paid out of the treasury.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

Sundry memorials and petitions were presented.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) the report of the Judiciary Committee on the petition of GEORGE L. BARNARD in regard to the estate of DAVID C. BRODERICK was recommitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill for the relief of ANSON DODGE.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) said as there was such a small attendance he was opposed to doing business.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Wednesday nex. Carried.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 30.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, (Dem.,) opposed the Tariff bill. The Republicans seized on the payment of the public debt, which was comparatively small, as a pretext to increase the duties. Moreover, Free Trade has been tried, and the result has proven the wisdom of that policy. We should not abandon the advantage gained in that direction.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) explained the position and purposes of the Republican Party, and reviewed the action of the Democratic Party as being destructive to the commercial, agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country as well as subversive of great political rights. He instituted comparisons from well authenticated statistics between the resources and productions of the Free and Slave States, and treated the threats at a dissolution of the Union as imaginary.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) justified his indorsement of the Helper book, condemning, however, its harsh expressions. He never advocated or countenanced the violent overthrow of Slavery. On this subject he went no step in advance of JEFFERSON and other Southern slaveholders. It was a lie—a falsehood of the most malignant and infamous character, for the Northern Democrats to say the Republicans want to overthrow Southern institutions. Until the hungry and ferocious party, which, for aught he knew, are cutting one another's throats at Charleston, are crushed out, there can never be peace. It is not for principle they are contending, but for the spoils.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) remarked that he understood the Charleston Convention had just made a Platform with two faces—the Cincinnati Platform with the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) wanted to know whether that information was for the Republican or the Democratic side of the House.

Mr CURTIS replied, for the country generally.

Mr. WADE replied, that, to use a Western phrase the Democrats have come out of the hole they went in at. The North will wool the South, and the South will wool the North, and both will go in to whip the Republicans if they can. Who cares for platforms? Did any party ever stand by them? It is merely a scramble for the spoils.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BATTLE-GROUND, SAN JACINTO, Saturday, April 21, 1860.

An immense gathering of the friends of SAM HOUSTON, the hero of San Jacinto, was held at the battle-ground to-day, the 24th anniversary of that event, and in behalf of the overwhelming majority that placed him in the Gubernatorial chair of this State at the last election, they presented his name to the conservative masses throughout the Union as a candidate for the Presidency.

Resolutions were passed condemning sectionalism, and affirming the devotion of the people of this State to the Constitution and the Union.

An electoral ticket for the State was named as follows: Col. M. T. JOHNSON, of Tarrant County, and Hon. GEO. W. SMITH, of Jasper, as electors for the State at large; Hon. JESSE GRIMES, for the Western, and Col. SAM. BOGART, for the Eastern Congressional District. No stronger names can be found in the State. All of them are old settlers, who have been constant public service for the last twenty years, while some of them filled public trusts here under the Mexican Government. A future meeting is to be called to nominate State officers for August.

The meeting to day was presided over by a distinguished soldier of San Jacinto, Col. ISAAC L. HILL, of Fayette, assisted by numerous other survivors of the battle, as Vice-Presidents. More unanimity of feeling, or greater enthusiasm have never been known on a similar occasion in any State of the Union.

The identical flag of the "Lone Star Republic," that rose triumphantly at San Jacinto in 1836, was unfurled on this occasion, and will continue to wave in this political contest until the battle is fought between the people and the politicians. From every section of the Union Texas has been called upon to present the name of her distinguished citizen as the man for the crisis. She has responded, and the name of a conservative statesman is before the people, on a platform as old as the Constitution and broad as the Union.

Tennessee and Kentucky and other conservative States will at once respond to this movement. What shall we hear from the Union and conservative element of our sister Louisiana? Texas awaits her response. Yours, &c., SAN JACINTO.

The New City Railways.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read several articles in your journal relative to the means by which the grants of new railway franchises have been obtained, and to the proposed legal resistance to them, and also to the kind of rails that should be used. I have also conversed with persons in a position to know how far the legal opposition will be persisted in; and, without having been positively informed, I am confident that the schemes will not fail, from the relatively small difficulties that remain, but will be carried through, as they have thus far been carried forward.

I was assured, months ago, by a gentleman conversant with projects of this class, that these grants would all pass the Legislature—that they were *secured before the Legislature met*; there was no peradventure in the case—the votes were counted. He was also confident that the railways would without fail be built.

As to the improvements you have advocated and the control to prevent the abuse of crowding, I am satisfied it will depend on the principles, and that the people will not help themselves by any influence they have in the Government. Whatever is done to mitigate the inconvenience and offensiveness of the system will be done by the union of a few liberal citizens to promote improvements, and to try the effect of common law upon those who neglect improvements.

A STEAM-ENGINEER.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Actual State of the Popular Cause.

THE RETREAT OF MIRAMON.

Conspiracy to Dissolve the Federation.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE RED CHARTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, April 15, 1860.

The departure to-day of the United States cutter *Dodge* affords the first opportunity since the 22d ult. of dispatching correspondence to the United States. Our first mail from there for over a month arrived per schooner *Star* on the 12th inst., with dates to 2d inst. By the arrival of the *Brooklyn*, with Mr. MCLANE and Col. PICKETT, intelligence had been received up to the 17th of March only, and great anxiety was felt to learn the action with reference to the Mexican Treaty, if any had been had since the apparent breakdown of the Republicans in their course on the Nicaraguan Treaty. The anxiety had also become intense to learn the effect produced in the United States by the taking of the Marin vessels, and the subsequent abandonment of the siege of this place by MIRAMON, and if the prompt and gallant action of Capt. TURNER met the approval of the public and of the Government.

The hearty indorsement by the American Press of this efficient interference in favor of the Liberal cause, leads to the hope that there will now be more attention given to the subject of Mexican affairs. But what has most discouraged the Liberal Party here is the constant persistence of so large a portion of the journals of the United States, particularly the Republican organs, in giving currency to the mistaken idea that the present struggle here is only a strife for party power, a *mere* civil war, to give supremacy to one of two parties, both of whom are equally deserving, and that all that is necessary is to bring about an arrangement or compromise between them, and that such a compromise or mutual forgiveness and alliance would insure a permanent peace.

Nothing is more erroneous than this impression. Such a peace would be worse than useless, for it would be in violation of the only principles upon which a durable Government can be established. When this civil war is an attempt made by the Church to overthrow a constitutional and legally-established Government, and to substitute in its place a military dictatorship, it is not the United States, and certainly not the party there claiming to be the most Republican, that should throw their influence against those who are seeking to reëstablish the reign of constitutional order, or bid the popularly-elected and legally-constituted authorities stay their hand and make terms with those who are seeking to overthrow the Constitution of the country. It is all very well to say the Mexicans are incapable of self-government; that they are in a state of anarchy; that the country is demoralized and relapsing into a state of barbarism. It is true a state of civil war is not favorable to material development, and a large portion of the community engaged in the actual strife do become much demoralized; but it is not a struggle such as the above that can be received in this age as evidence that a country is relapsing into a state of barbarism. Nor can it be denied by those who will investigate and get at the *facts* of the present state of affairs in this country during the present struggle, that its basis and object is one of *principle*, a principle which should not be swerved from, and the maintenance of which at such heavy cost by the Liberal Party of this country should enlist the sympathy and command the approval of the American public and of the American Government.

This approval should be the more decided, from the fact that all the European influence has heretofore been thrown exclusively on the side of the attempt of the Church to overthrow the Constitution. The English Government, however, has got so far as to withdraw any support of that kind, and now is occupied in seeking to bring about a mutual compromise, as is shown by the late propositions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, through Capt. ALDHAM, for an armistice. The pretensions of the Church Government, as exhibited during the conferences which ensued on these proposals, must have convinced the English Minister that a truce would be hollow, and a compromise only dangerous. The brutal and offensive course of MIRAMON in his conduct of the siege, in the wanton and useless destruction of property, much of which belonged to British subjects, cannot but also tend to open the eyes of the English Government to the *inherent nature* of the two parties here, particularly when contrasted with the uniform good conduct which the Liberal Government has manifested, in scrupulously regarding the rights and property of foreigners, and protecting them from injury under all circumstances. The destruction of property during the late siege has been immense—even more, it is said, than during the American bombardment; and as this has fallen largely upon British subjects, and was evidently wanton and malicious on the part of MIRAMON, for it effected no object in his siege, it called out an energetic protest from Capt ALDHAM, in the name of her Majesty's Government, a copy of which I inclose herewith.

As you were advised by the *Wave* on the 22d ult., MIRAMON abandoned the siege on the 21st, broke up his camp and took up his march with the remnant of his forces for the City of Mexico. He brought with him in his attack on this place about 3,000 men, at the lowest estimate—some say 4,000; he lost by the fire of the town in killed and wounded some 300, and by desertion a very large number, so that his total force on commencing his retreat could not have been over 1,700 men. No movement was made from here to fall upon his rear and retard his flight, from want of money—nor were any of the Liberal forces up the interior in a position to attack him. So he returned as he came, entirely unmolested—marched up the hill, and with what he had left marched down again, and is no better off than before, but the worse from further want of prestige.

What the result would have been had his supplies not been intercepted by the United States, cann

at home, M. THOUVENEL, and has in consequence received leave of absence. It is said he returns home by this or the next packet. His departure from the City of Mexico for this place—as he will, doubtless, have a powerful and safe escort—may be taken advantage of to send down a *conducta* of specie. It is said there is sufficient to form three *conductas* of five millions each waiting a safe opportunity of transmission, in the City of Mexico alone. No specie has come down since the *conducta* which Gen. ROBLES laid violent hands upon, now nearly a year ago.

The probability that the Senate will so amend the treaty as to strike out the eighth article, meets the hearty approval of the different members of the Government here. Its provisions were considered by them as very onerous to Mexico, and the postponement of the commercial part of the present Treaty until a desirable basis can be arranged, for an entirely reciprocal arrangement to be discussed more at leisure, would afford to both the President and the Minister of Treasury great gratification, as well as relief from anxiety. With this amendment, the Treaty would be more popular here, and the character of the United States for disinterestedness would be greatly strengthened.

Mr. ELGER, our accomplished Secretary of Legation, avails himself of the departure of the *Dodge* to make a short visit of relaxation to the United States, after the arduous and responsible labors which have devolved upon him in the important events which have occurred during the absence of Mr. MCLANE. He has shown rare discretion and ability in his conduct of the delicate affairs which have been intrusted to him.

Mr. MCLANE and Col. PICKETT have been welcomed back with great warmth by the large circle of friends they have gained during their official residence here.

I inclose a copy of the exceedingly warlike protest of Señor MUÑOZ LEDO, MIRAMON'S Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS ON THE PACIFIC.

NEW AND CURIOUS SCHEME OF COMONFORT TO ESTABLISH A MEXICAN CONFEDERACY ON THE PACIFIC—IMPOSSIBILITY FOR THE MIRAMON OR CHURCH GOVERNMENT TO GAIN ASCENDANCY IN SINALOA—GOV. VEGA HAS DIFFICULTY WITH THE COMMANDER OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR RELATIVE TO THE INTEREST ON THE ENGLISH CONVENTIONAL DEBT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAZATLAN, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

The most important item of news I have to give you is that relating to the scheme of COMONFORT to establish a new Mexican Confederacy on the Pacific, with Mazatlan as the seat of government. It appears that the matter has been canvassed in secret here for some time, and to such an extent has the plan ripened, that a messenger actually leaves by the vessel which takes this to inform COMONFORT, wherever he may be found in the United States, that the way is clear, and to urge him to come on for the purpose of taking immediate action.

You can make your own comments upon this affair. It is said that COMONFORT has only been awaiting the advices which now go forward, before he took his departure for this quarter of the world.

Week after week the business portion of this community has been looking for advices of the ratification of the McLane Treaty by the United States Senate. But all the news we have, up to the present moment, is vague and unsatisfactory. The benefits to be derived from this treaty, both to Mexican Pacific regions, and to California, are too plain not to be comprehended by the dullest comprehension. There is but one opinion here, (except among a few Church partisans and foreign smugglers,) and it is a matter of wonder that the treaty is allowed to hang fire. Of one thing you may rest assured, if that treaty is not ratified soon, there will be serious changes here, and they will tend in favor of the Liberals, though the results to the United States will not be so favorable as they would under arrangements based on the McLane Treaty. The Church Government can never again acquire ascendancy here; and on looking over files of some of the papers from New-York, that advocate the cause of the Church and the Miramon Government, I am induced to inquire of those journals what would be the condition of affairs between the United States and this part of Mexico if the former Government recognized and sustained the Government of MIRAMON, which never can command obedience in this quarter? We should be at sword's points and in trouble, not only here, but all along the frontier.

You will see by the papers that Gov. VEGA has had trouble with the commander of one of her British Majesty's ships, in regard to the interest on the English Convention debt. It is not settled yet. The articles that appeared in the TIMES some months since, thoroughly exposing the enormity of British smuggling on the Pacific coast, have reached this point. Gov. VEGA, I understand, seized upon them with avidity, and he intends to use the valuable facts and suggestions they contain in his settlement with the British. Negotiations are to be resumed on the arrival of the war steamer *Pylades* from Panama. H.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

RECALL OF THE RANGERS—MOVEMENTS OF FILLIBUSTERS.

Correspondence New-Orleans Picayune.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Friday, April 13, 1860.

Since my last everything has been quiet in this part of the country, so far as active operations are concerned, though Dame Rumor, as usual, has been busy, the principal exciting items of interest at present being the recall of the Rangers, and the sudden influx of "Knights of the Golden Circle," principally from Eastern and Northeastern Texas. About a week ago Col. MCKNIGHT arrived here, as Commissioner from the Governor of Texas, for the purpose of making some arrangements by which the Rangers could be received into the service of the United States, but found it impossible so to do, as Col. LEE was not authorized to accept them. He has consequently, in obedience with the Governor's instructions, ordered Capts. FORD and LITTLETON'S companies to return to Goliad, there to be disbanded. What the Governor's object may be in pursuing this course is here a matter of considerable speculation, and the withdrawal of the Rangers is looked forward to with no little anxiety by the citizens of the frontier, as they have no confidence in the regular troops, whose equipment and discipline totally unfit them for service in a country like this. The Rangers return eastward in about a week's time. As to the whereabouts of CORTINA there is no certainty. One day he is seen in one place, the next fifty miles away, and rumors of all kinds are afloat in regard to him; all, however, agree on two points, that he is collecting men and means for another dash at the frontier, and that he is popular among the Mexicans.

I have just returned from a three weeks trip through the State of Tamaulipas, the great horse and mule raising section of Mexico. I found the wealthy portion of the inhabitants strongly in favor of American occupation, and firmly convinced that it is the only method by which they can obtain security of life and property. On the other hand the masses and people are determined, priest-ridden centralists, and exhibit the most bitter hatred for Americans. This State has suffered severely for want of rain; the number of horses, mules and cattle that have perished for want of grass and water can be counted on the roads and ranchoes by tens of thousands, and the majority of those that remain are so emaciated as to be unfit to drive to the Rio Grande; the consequence is the few traders who have penetrated the country, have mostly returned empty handed. Within the last ten days, however, the country as far south as San Fernando, has been blessed with several heavy showers, which will prove of incalculable benefit. I spent the last two days in the Rangers' camp, and left them last evening in good health and spirits, although they do not like the idea of riding eastward, feeling satisfied they will be immediately ordered back here.

CORTINA has left, and no one knows anything of his whereabouts. Col. LEE has made a thorough search along the whole river, having traveled from San Antonio to Eagle Pass, thence to Lorado, and from thence to Ringgold Barracks. At the latter place he sent Lieut. THOMAS as bearer of dispatches to Camargo, and forwarded a letter to the Mexican Gen. GARCIA, at Matamoros. His object in traveling down the Rio Grande was to learn from personal observation the exact state of affairs on this frontier, and, if possible to quiet the unfortunate disturbances which now exist. How they will terminate no one knows, as CORTINA has numerous friends in every town in Mexico, who will render him every assistance in keeping out of the hands of the Americans. The Mexican authorities of the frontier States say they are acting in good faith towards us, and are trying to capture CORTINA, but this is questionable, and their efforts at best will be rendered null by the action of individual Mexicans. This afternoon Col. LEE went about five miles below this place, and a courier arrived a short time since with a letter for him from Gen. GARCIA. The Alcalde of Reynosa visited him, and had a long talk with him this afternoon in Edinburg.

Army Intelligence.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860.

1. The especial attention of Department Commanders is directed to paragraph 170, General Regulations.

2. Paragraph 172 is amended by adding to the last sentence the following: The term of the extension approved by the Department Commander will be regulated by the season and the usual opportunities for reaching the officer's station, so that he may not be absent during the time for active operations.

3. The War Department will not grant leaves to officers on applications made out of the proper military channel; or longer extensions of leave than are recommended by the competent authority.

4. Paragraphs 179 and 180 General Regulations are hereby modified so as to conform to the following:

Leaves of absence on account of sickness will not be granted to officers to go beyond the limits of the military department within which they are stationed, unless the certificate of the medical officer shall explicitly state that a greater change is necessary to save life, or prevent permanent disability. Nor will sick leaves to go beyond the department limits be given in any case, except of immediate urgency, without the previous sanction of the War Department.

On the expiration of a leave of absence given on account of sickness, if the officer be able to travel, he will forthwith proceed to his post, although his disability may not have been removed. Exceptions to this general rule must be made in each case by the War Department on full and explicit medical certificates, setting forth the reasons for delay and the length of time delay is considered necessary.

By order of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant General.

THE WEST INDIES.

FROM JAMAICA.

POST-OFFICE TRANSFER—COTTON CULTIVATION—IMMIGRATION—RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR—RIOTS EXPENSIVE AMUSEMENTS—EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sunday, March 25, 1860.

In my last letter I stated that it was possible that a special session of the Legislature would shortly be summoned, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for transferring the management of the Post-office Department from the Imperial to the local Government. The Governor has summoned the Legislature to meet on Tuesday next. It may not be out of place to explain that the transfer is for the purpose of carrying out the plan recently adopted by England, to let the colonies govern themselves. This, at least, is the reason adduced; but it is feared if the mother country could make any money out of the Department she would not be so ready to relinquish it. For is it not strange, that responsible government has been established in this Island seven years ago, and it is only now that Great Britain is relinquishing the management of the several local institutions? It is expected that when the local Government undertakes the management of the Post-office the expenditure will be considerably reduced, so as to let the Department pay its way, which it has not done for a long time past.

The energies of the Society of Arts are being directed to the promotion of cotton cultivation in this island; and I must certainly say they have shown, most conclusively, that if British capitalists who are connected with the manufacturing interest will let out a little of their money, Jamaica would, in a very short time, become one of the most extensive cotton fields in the world.

Advices have just been received by the Governor, from the Colony's immigration agent at Calcutta, that one thousand coolies had been shipped for this island, and that a further supply would shortly afterwards be forwarded. Time had hardly been allowed for rejoicing over this happy prospect, when dispatches were received from the agent at Hong Kong, stating that three ship-loads of Chinese—men, women and children—had departed for the West Indies, Hurrah! The unfortunate planters will now command labor to cultivate their long-neglected canefields.

A portion of the Island Press has been advocating a proposition to introduce into this country a set of people from Barbados, known as "Red-Legs." These people have been represented by Dr. DAVEY, in his travels in the West Indies, as being lazy, idle and worthless. If so, they would not suit us. We want people to labor, and the "Red-Legs" would only prove a drag upon honest industry.

It is commonly rumored that Capt. DARLING is to be recalled from the Government of this island, and that the Earl of MULGRAVE, at present Governor of New-Zealand, is to be the future Governor of Jamaica. The Earl of MULGRAVE is the son of the present Marquis of NORMANBY, who, when Earl of MULGRAVE, was sent here to inaugurate the act of negro emancipation. His Government was successful, and if his son walks in his footsteps he will become popular. Capt. DARLING, it is further stated, will be appointed the successor of Sir HENRY BARKLY, in the Government of Victoria, and Sir HENRY will be made Governor-General of the Canadian Provinces.

There are strong signs of an outbreak in the parish of Hanover. The negroes are determined not to pay turnpike dues. They have made quite a demonstration against the erection of toll-bars. It is strongly suspected that the Baptist parsons are, as usual, among the people, fomenting the flames of dissatisfaction towards Government.

The Governor has called upon the Custodes of the several parishes to organize the militia. I must state, however, that this is to carry out a recent law, and not in dread of the threatened outbreak. It is as well, nevertheless, that Government should adopt precautionary measures, as outbreaks of the kind have been of frequent occurrence, of late; and although they are easily put down, they are very expensive. Those which recently occurred in the parishes of Trelawny and Westmoreland, cost altogether for the transmission of troops to the scene of outrage, and for the punishment of the rioters, over $30 000.

The town of Annotto Bay was recently partially destroyed by the tail of a hurricane which passed over it. Several houses were thrown down, and in the adjoining agricultural districts many sugar properties were injured, and the provision grounds of the small settlers were nearly all swept away by the torrents of rain which inundated them.

FROM BARBADOS.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL—IMPOSING MILITARY FUNERAL, &C.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Tuesday, April 3, 1860.

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of NOBLE TOWNER, Esq., American Consul at this port. He died of inflammation of the bowels. All diseases in the tropics are sharp, quick and decisive; inflammation is particularly rapid, and particularly fatal in its effects. I dined with the Consul on Sunday, March 25; on Monday night he was taken ill. I saw him on Tuesday, and again on Thursday, when he was apparently recovering, for the length of his sickness was said to be in his favor. On Friday the Doctors abandoned all hope; on Saturday morning he died; on Sunday we followed him to the grave. Such a funeral as his has been seldom seen in Barbados. Every possible respect was shown to the deceased and to the country he represented. The garrison, forts and public buildings, Her Majesty's gunboats *Styx* and *Skipjack*, and the frigate *Emerald* (51) bearing the flag of Admiral Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, K. C. B., and all the vessels, British and foreign, in the harbor, displayed their colors at half-mast, while our own broad ensign fluttered at the same elevation over the vacant consulate. Gov. HINCKS, in full official costume, and accompanied by the Admiral, the General, (Sir J. CLOETE,) the heads of departments, and a crowd of military and naval officers, attended the funeral and remained throughout the service. His Excellency never fails to show very marked attention to American residents within his Government. The act of courtesy on the part of the Admiral attracted special attention, for he had only arrived the day previous as Naval Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station. The funeral procession was led off by four companies of the Third West India Regiment, (Zouaves,) and the band played the Dead March in "Saul." Then followed the hearse. Ten of the principal Barbadian merchants were pall-bearers. The countrymen of the deceased, as mourners, followed in three carriages, after which, in order of rank, came the equipages of the Governor, the Admiral, the General, their staffs, and all the chief officers, civil and military, of the Island. There were over fifty carriages filled with the personal friends of the deceased, and the crowd of pedestrians so blocked up the streets that movement was difficult. The body was brought to town from the suburban village of Hastings, where the late Consul lived; and, as the *cortège* passed the garrison, seven minute-guns were fired. According to the etiquette of the British military service, the General could not *command* the attendance of the officers of the different regiments stationed here; but his *request* to that effect was complied with by all whose duties permitted them to be present. If the deceased had been a British official of high rank he could not have been more honored on his death than he was, and so this public demonstration—in which all classes, even to the poor blacks, fully shared—is a faithful exhibition of Barbadian good feeling towards the United States, and our late representative, I feel it my duty to record it, and to claim for it the appreciation of the American public.

Mr. TOWNER was Consul at this port for eight years, but had resided here as a merchant for a much longer period. He had, I believe, realized a handsome fortune. He was a Democrat, strongly attached to the present Administration; but, in the performance of his official duties, party politics weighed not a feather in the scale. His hospitality to his countrymen knew no bounds; their interests were his; their welfare the subject of his earnest care. The death of a Consul in a distant island will be but little heeded throughout the wide Union; but the small colony of Americans in Barbados will put on sackcloth and ashes for one whose loss they will find it difficult to repair. Mr. TOWNER has a wide circle of friends in the United States, and particularly in New-Haven, where his family resides. Few people who knew him did not love him. His very faults were those of a whole-souled, generous, true-hearted man—quick to feel for the misfortunes of others; ready with his purse, and ready with an exhaustless sympathy to relieve the needy and soothe the sufferer. He was a man of great natural ability; but too diffident and distrustful of his own intellectual powers. Every one in Barbados was his friend; every one who could showed their respect to his memory when he died. Mr. TOWNER was 54 years of age. He was born in Vermont, but was a citizen of New-Haven, Connecticut; and was buried in the churchyard of the little English Chapel of St. Paul's, Bridgetown, Barbados.

The Governor has appointed Mr. BROWN, the late Consul's senior clerk, to act as Commercial Agent here until the vacancy shall be filled. The Consulate of Barbados is worth $1,000 a year, but there are other considerations, which, for a man in business, make the office an exceedingly desirable one.

The new British Admiral on this station, Sir ALEXANDER MILNE, arrived here three days ago in the new steam-frigate *Emerald*. He will leave shortly for Halifax.

Small-pox is spreading rapidly in Barbados, and the authorities appear to make no efforts to subdue it.

The bark *Excelsior*, out over 50 days from New-York, has been abandoned as lost by the Messrs. TROWBRIDGE, her owners.

AFFAIRS AT ROME.

Holy Week—Improving the Eternal City—Pamphleteering—The Ball.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

ROME, Saturday, April 7, 1860.

Rome would be lively if it could be made so by the ringing of bells and the movement of mere crowds. And this in spite of the dubiousness of the political situation and the desponding condition of the public mind. Of movement, at the moment, there is indeed enough, for Holy Week is a season of ceremonies. All Rome is thronging day after day towards that stupendous pile which the Popes have built over the grave of the Prince of the Apostles. Across the Tiber I hear at this moment the solemn bells calling to the vigil of the crucifixion. The *Miserere* is sung for three successive nights in the Sistine and Gregorian chapels, and melts with more than a sentimental sorrow all who have minds to appreciate the beautiful in art, or hearts to be touched by genuine feeling. The piazza and square of St. Peter's, and the halls, the galleries, the chapels, and the innumerable staircases and passages of the palace of the Vatican, are crowded with thousands of the devout and the curious—Roman soldiers and Swiss guards, lackeys of the Pontiff, and ecclesiastics and members of religious orders of every grade, from the Cardinal in his crimson and purple robes, down to the nearly shoeless Franciscan friar, who at least once a year deems it a duty to stand upon the sacred soil of the hill of the Vatican. The smash and crash of vehicles of all sorts, in the narrow streets leading to St. Peter's, is so great at these seasons of ceremony as to make necessary certain precautions to render the passage secure, which the Government—however else it may be remiss—does not neglect to take. The narrow street of the Ponte St. Angelo is not sufficient to allow the great human tide to flow with freedom, and so at certain hours it is reserved exclusively for the carriages of ecclesiastics, Roman Princes, *conservatori* and people on foot. Less favored persons, who go in hired conveyances, are obliged to cross a bridge further down the Tiber, extending the circuit nearly two miles. If even VICTOR EMANUEL is ever installed King of Italy, and establishes his Court at Rome, it is to be hoped that, imitating the spirited example of his *confratello*, LOUIS NAPOLEON, one of his first public improvements will be to sweep away the masses of buildings that encumber the space between St. Peter's and the Ponte St. Angelo, and carry his new street into the heart of modern Rome by another bridge, to be thrown across the Tiber. Such a bridge could be defended from the Tomb of Hadrian in as effectual a manner as that fortress now commands the bridge of St. Angelo. It may seem odd for an American to be planning improvements in Rome; but so many of our Anglo-Saxon race now resort to the Eternal City, spending money so freely as to help very effectually to meet the expenses of the Municipal Government, that one has a right to demand that they shall not be elbowed and jostled, and have their toes trod upon, any more than is necessary.

One might hope, in these very utilitarian days, to find somewhat less gilding on the garments of the Roman Cardinals, and the streets and squares of their City a little better paved. Even the carving on the luxurious carriages of these privileged people might be a particle less fine, and the amount saved laid out with advantage to purify the portals of their palaces; or send home, with a morsel of bread in their mouths, the hoards of beggars that importune from morning until night, or lie like dogs in the shadow of many a stately pile. The Roman Princes might be somewhat less faithful to the Pope, as a temporal Sovereign, or even lend their favor to VICTOR EMANUEL and the cause of a United Italy, and find their account in it, by the increased value which would quickly come to their immense possessions in land. As a practical person is inclined to regard the matter, it would not be a bad speculation for such as the Prince BORGHESE and the Duke of BRASCHI, who own a large part of the Roman Campagna, to encourage the patriotic project of making Rome the Capital of all Italy. Under a wise and liberal Government there is no reason why Rome should not have a new resurrection, and send forth political and industrial influences which should cause cities to rise once more upon her fertile plains. Among the prosperous and adverse changes of the past, many could be found much more marvelous even than such as this. Rome has passed through her vicissitudes of Kings, Emperors, Republics and Popes, and why should she not have a noble new development, under a modern commercial and industrial *régime*?

The priests of Rome also are disposed to adopt the weapon of the day, and fight their enemies with pamphlets. The number of *Opuscoli* recently put forth here, discussing the great question of the sacrifice of the temporal power of the Pope, is considerable. But the priests, with proverbial unfairness, allow their audience to hear only their own side of the argument. The negative of the question is not permitted a hearing, as all pamphlets printed in other countries, as well as in the northern part of this, advocating opposite views, are stopped at the border. The corners of the streets are covered with the advertisements of the pamphlets of the priests, yet one does not see among the titles a single one with the slightest threat of opposition. But with the field of discussion to themselves, and all their choice Italian, I do not hear that they make a single convert. The Romans, or at least the more intelligent part of them, are pretty thoroughly persuaded in their minds of what is the true remedy for the evils which afflict their State, and when the proper time comes, will act accordingly. The priests will strive in vain to alter their convictions, or stifle their aspirations. With all their skill and infinite precautions, they will not be able to shut out the light that is streaming in from every quarter. The timidity of the priestly authority is extraordinary. Even the recent vote in the French Chambers, unfavorable to the temporal power of the Pontiff, they were afraid to have known here. The French papers of the day, with *Galignani's Messenger*, containing the intelligence, were stopped.

The Encyclical Letter of the Pope, containing the bull of excommunication against all who have had part or lot in the sedition of the Romagna, has been printed in Latin and Italian, widely circulated, read and laughed at. Its terrible denunciations do not frighten, and its bolts fall harmless. Because the people of the State chose to transfer their loyalty from an absolute Sovereign who oppresses them, and whom they hate, to a Prince whom they admire and love, they are excommunicated and cursed, and by the one who claims to exercise the pity and long-suffering forbearance of a father. The Vicar of Christ, the successor of Him whose Kingdom was not of this world, struggles with tenacity which will not loose its hold, and with a wrath that will not be appeased, for a purely earthly possession. Their blood in this world, and the loss of their souls in the next, is the penalty which these men shall pay for daring to exercise the natural right of choosing whom they will serve. A. P.

The Duke of Cambridge at Home and in the Crimea.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. J. H. SIDDONS undertakes in your last number the task of protecting the Duke of Cambridge against the imputations of your London correspondent. It is quite possible that his Grace is no richer than Mr. SIDDONS says he is, and I am quite willing to concede him all the praise he deserves for providing for his five illegitimate children out of his own pocket. But "with reference to his weeping at the battle of Alma," it is not only true that he wept, but that "he lost his head"—that he gave vent aloud to the most ridiculous exclamations of grief—that so far from "keeping the remnant of the brigade up to the work," he rode round in a state of hysterical excitement, asking his staff "What had become of his poor Guards?" This would have been all very well when he got home to his bed-room, but on the battle-field it was a crime. The brigade, Sir, "kept itself up to its work." It fought by companies and by twenties and by dozens, and owed nothing either to any General or Colonel. There was no attempt at manœuvring; both the nature of the ground and the fogginess of the morning made it impossible. The British army would have done just what it did, if all the Generals except DE LACY EVANS and CATHCART had been in their beds.

DE LACY EVANS' testimony as to the Duke's "intrepidity," which Mr. SIDDONS has "got before him," has nothing to do with the matter, any more than a testimony to his muscle or the goodness of his digestion. Nobody ever accused him of cowardice. He was under fire all the morning, and did all his weeping under it. People in hysterics are not generally very sensible to external danger. But intrepidity is the least of all the qualifications a General should possess. Coolness and self-possession are the very first,—and, above all, coolness and self-possession in action. In these the Duke is so notoriously wanting, that nothing but several years of active service would fit him for a responsible command, if anything ever would. He makes a good Commander-in-Chief in London—that is to say, a good sort of head clerk under the Minister of War. He is impartial, no doubt, and incorruptible, too; but he is not a good "Commander-in-Chief" in any other sense. He is not fit to command an army in the field, or anywhere but on parade, and if he were not rich, and not a royal Duke, would probably trudge through life as a decent and tolerably obedient Captain of infantry.

That the hangers-on of the Horse Guards, and the Gold Stick in Waiting, firmly believe him to be a great warrior, I do not in the least doubt; but this does not make him so.

In conclusion, let me add, that if Mr. SIDDONS really considers a royal duke, who pockets £20,000 of the public money for the performance of duties which a conscientious book-keeper of good family could do just as well, who has five illegitimate children, and blubbers at the head of his brigade in the midst of a desperate fight, one of "his illustrious countrymen," I am very sorry both for Mr. SIDDONS and his country.

E. L. G.

MILLERISM.—The Second Adventists of Newark still keep up their weekly meetings, and are firmly grounded in the belief that the end of all things is close at hand. The number of believers habitually in attendance at the meetings is but small, but there is no lack of zeal or fervor. The weekly meetings of the Harmonial Association, composed principally of Spiritualists, are also regularly held, and are well attended. This body appears to be gradually growing in numbers.

ARREST OF A PREACHER FOR IMPROPERLY OPENING LETTERS.—The Syracuse *Journal* announces the arrest of Rev. WM. C HUBBARD, pastor of the Baptist Church in Clyde, Wayne County, on a charge of opening a letter directed to another person. Difficulties between the pastor and portions of his church have recently arisen, and it is intimated that this charge grows out of it.

Rev. H. Grattan Guinness has extended his travels as far as Pittsburgh, where he attracts great attention.

LAW REPORTS.

Oyer and Terminer.

HENRY KARPLES, JR., SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.

This Court met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, Judge SUTHERLAND presiding. There were no cases ready for trial, but the unhappy youth, Henry Karples, Jr., was brought forward for sentence. This young man has occupied the attention of this Court, and that of the General Sessions, for several months. He was employed as a clerk in the service of the well known flour merchants, Hecker & Brothers, and his crime against them and society at large, was the embezzlement of 971 barrels of flour, during a period of twenty months, from October, 1857, to June, 1859—the value of said flour being $6,495. He is of highly respectable connections, and his case, in consideration of the position which he occupied, his youth, (he is not yet 21 years of age,) his education and former good character, has been one of much general interest. His punishment, unfortunately, is not limited to himself. He has a wife, to whom he was married about two years since, and to his ambition to compete, in the household expenses of the conjugal state, with richer men than himself, the commission of his offence is due.

Yesterday, Mr. J. T. Doyle, acting for the District-Attorney, moved the Court that sentence should be pronounced upon him on the conviction for grand larceny in the Court two weeks previous. Mr. Doyle said that he had received a letter from the Messrs. Hecker in relation to the prisoner, from which he would read the following extract:

Before asking for mercy, we would ask for justice, as we think that Karples should publicly retract the slanders on other persons made in open Court through his counsel. With this, should he give information of the theft and forgeries perpetrated on us, from the commencement, to enable us to bring his confederate to justice, we will heartily unite in interceding in his behalf, that as much mercy be shown him as may be, in the judgment of the Court, consistent with a vindication of the law; but should he elect to remain mute, and thus screen his accomplices, we can only say, let justice take its course, for then we can have no sympathy with him. (Signed) HECKER & BROTHERS.

Commenting on this letter, Mr. Doyle remarked that Karples and his wife had each endeavored to comply with its requisitions, and some portion of the lost property had been recovered. His wife had also made statements respecting the letter written after Karples became alarmed and fled to Canada. As he was under 21 years of age, he would suggest to the Court that the prisoner could be sent to the Penitentiary instead of the State Prison. There was the possibility of his reformation, and on his release he might commence elsewhere a new career.

Mr. Ashmead, of counsel for Karples, also joined in the request that he might be sent to the Penitentiary. The prisoner, he said, had been led away by other youths in the first instance, and had been used as their tool afterwards.

Karples was then asked the usual question as to what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. He replied that it was his first offence, and that he would never offend again. He was asked his age, and said he was born in 1840.

Judge SUTHERLAND, in effect, said to him: Karples, you were convicted of grand larceny, but the jury recommended you to mercy. I suppose that that recommendation arose from the belief that you had been seduced by some greater criminal. You say it is your first offence, and your employers give you a good character. Your wife and child have produced a favorable effect on the Court; but Judge and Juries must look to the great object of criminal law in the prosecution of offenders. In my opinion, there is no more disgrace in going to the State Prison than to the Penitentiary, and in the former, I think, owing to the better system of discipline, the chance of reformation is greater. You should comply with the rules of the prison to the letter, and resolve so to live when you come out, that you may act down the degree, and so outlive it. Your crime has been instigated by the great luxury of civilization, by an inordinate desire, inconsistent with your means, to dress well and to live well—a desire which, unfortunately, has brought many a young man to the path of wrong. The sentence of the Court is, that you be confined in the State Prison for two years and one month.

Karples was then taken out of Court, accompanied by his young wife. Both of them sobbed audibly. The scene, on their leave-taking, was very affecting.

On Friday last Karples pleaded guilty, in the Court of General Sessions, on another indictment, to forgery in the fourth degree. He will not be sentenced on that plea.

The case has been one of much interest. Karples was first defended by Messrs. Oakey Hall and Elmon Blankman, then by Mr. Blankman alone, and in this last trial by Messrs. Blankman and Ashmead. In his first trial, in the Sessions, he was acquitted; in the Oyer and Terminer, on a second indictment, he was convicted, and to the third indictment he pleaded guilty.

Will of John G. Boker.

Will of John G. Boker.—This will has been fully published, and the public are already advised of the disposition made of his property by the testator. Mary Ann Dean (formerly Boker) was not remembered in the will, and makes no objection to its distributions. It is stated that she resides in Williamsburgh, living happily in the care of a faithful husband. Dean is reported to be employed at a fair salary, and contented without a share in the estate of his father-in-law.

The will was yesterday admitted to probate.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 30.

$10,000 Tenn 6s, '90	91	40 Harlem Railroad	12¾
1,000 do	91¾	50 Harlem R. Pref	33
10,000 Vir. State 6s	92¾	100 Reading Railroad	42½
10,000 Mo. State 6s	b30 83¾	100 do	42⅝
35 000 do	83¼	800 do	43
25 000 do	s60 83	1000 do	b60 43⅛
6,000 do	c 83⅜	250 M. S. & N. Ind. R.	12
14 000 Cal. & State 7s	93¾	10 Panama Railroad	142
5 000 do	90	50 do	s60 142½
1.000 N. Car. State 6s	96¾	10 do	143
6 000 M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st M S. F. C. R.	93⅜	50 do	s30 143
4.000 M. S. S'g F. Bds	71	50 do	143⅜
3.000 do	70⅜	100 do	s30 145¾
8,000 Ill. Free. Bds	c100	300 do	s30 145
1,000 T. B. & A. 1st m.	75	50 do	s60 144
2,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	83⅛	50 do	s30 144⅛
19 Bank of Commerce	100	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	60
580 Pacific M. St. Co	106	100 do	b60 63
50 do	b30 106	50 do	s60 59⅛
6 do	107	15 Gal. & Chi. R	64
13 do	107¾	50 do	63⅞
150 do	s30 105⅝	200 do	s60 63¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R	79⅝	100 do	b4 63⅝
100 do	b30 79¾	550 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	65¼
400 do	b60 79⅝	25 do	65⅛
445 do	79⅝	100 do	b60 65⅜
500 do	b30 79⅝	100 do	s30 65
100 do	s60 79	29 do	65
200 do	s10 79	50 Mich. Cen. R.	s30 48⅛
650 do	13 79	166 do	48¾

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 Mo. State 6's	83¾	50 Erie Railroad	b60 18⅝
10.000 do	b10 83¾	100 do	s60 18
2,000 Harlem 2d m	96¾	50 Hud Riv. R	s30 41¾
1,000 Goshen Branch	71	200 Reading Railroad	43
500 Mich. So. 2d mt	47	100 Mich. Cen. R	48
1,000 do	46	170 M. S. & N. Ia. R	12
70 Amer. Bk ex. div.	100	110 Panama Railroad	144
8 Continental Bank	102	50 do	s30 144
100 Canton Co	s60 21	50 do	s15 144
100 Pac. M. S. Co	b10 105⅝	50 Clev. & Tol. R	s30 29
400 N. Y. Cen. R. R	79	200 do	28¾
200 do	78¾	700 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	66

MONDAY, April 30—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, April 28, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of April 21:

Decrease in Loans	$1,303,201
Increase in Specie	46,495
Decrease in Circulation	41,411
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	571,065

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	April 30, 1860.	April 28, 1860.	April 21, 1860.
Capital	$68,324,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans	128,706,705	127,085,667	128,448,868
Specie	26,329,805	23,279,809	23,233,314
Circulation	8,300,677	8,749,048	8,790,459
Gross Deposits	113,217,527	106,540,057	108,295,389
Exchanged	23,655,189	24,724,624	25,908,882
Undrawn	89,562,338	81,815,433	82,386,493
In Sub-Treasury	6,568,681	7,568,723	7,531,488

The Bank return shows another considerable decrease in Loans and Discounts, the movement being almost wholly involuntary. The paper maturing this month is large in amount, and as it runs off, no adequate demand for Money from the Merchants on trade paper, or from the Brokers on temporary loan, appears to take its place. Outside of Bank, the scarcity of prime selections of paper continues to be remarked by the Discount Brokers, although they offer terms which ought to attract the Importing and Domestic Commission people if in want of Money. The Specie Average is half a million better than generally looked for, after the export of last week, and the return in this respect looks as though the receipts by express from the interior already begin to tell. The present Average is a rising one, to the extent of the difference between the income from California and the outgo by the steamers on Saturday. The Exchange market to-day is firm, but without much business thus far for the Boston steamer. The Hamburg steamer sails to-morrow, to touch at Southampton, and will take a mail and about $300,000 in Specie. Bills on London are as last quoted, 109½; on Paris, they are advanced to f.5.14¼@f.5.13¾.

The Stock Exchange was higher for Panama, Pacific and Reading shares to-day, but otherwise dull, with a continued purpose manifested by a portion of the Board to *Bear* the market. After the Bank return this afternoon and the day's additional news from England, prices were generally steady. The turn against the market last week, while encouraging *short* contracts at 30@60 days, has thus far failed to bring forward *bona fide* sellers to any considerable amount, so that our daily lists of sales are below the average business done a fortnight ago. The purchases of Panama this morning were made at a further advance of from 2 to 5 ₱ cent. on Saturday's business, and with all this less than 100 shares cash stock was brought out. In the afternoon a few additional parcels were sold at 144, after which 144¼@144½ was made the closing quotation. The rise, altogether, within the fortnight is 12½ ₱ cent., of which 7 ₱ cent. was made since Friday last. Pacific Mail shares sold up to 106, and then closed 105½@105¾. In New-York Central the first business was at 79¼@¾—same as on Saturday—and at the Second Board, 79@78¾, closing afterwards at 79 bid. Erie was ⅛ ₱ cent. weaker than on Saturday, and the Western list generally tame and a fraction lower: sellers of Rock Island at the Second Board at 65 ₱ cent., Toledo steadier at 28¾ ₱ cent. A good demand for Reading at 43 ₱ cent., cash. Harlem and Hudson rather neglected by speculation. In State Stocks there were sellers of Missouris in the morning at 83 ₱ cent., but 83¼ ₱ cent. was paid at the Second Board. Tennessees ¼ ₱ cent. easier. Nothing done in Federal Stocks, and only a moderate business in Railway Mortgages, though the prices were for most descriptions steady.

Mr. W. J. BELL, of WORTH & BELL, was to-day made a member of the Stock Exchange Board.

We learn this afternoon that a negotiation, pending for some days past, between the Directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Company, and a Committee of their Bondholders, is likely to be brought to a successful conclusion, to the general purport of capitalizing the whole bonded debt of the Road. The programme is substantially as follows: in addition to which a joint report was agreed upon to-day, which was ordered to be printed and in readiness for distribution from the office of the Company in Exchange-place, to-morrow:

First Mortgage on first section, 8 ₱ cent.... $600,000
Second Mortgage on second section, 8 ₱ ct.. 647,000
Mortgage to Waukesha, 10 ₱ cent..... 74 000
Total..... $1,321,

State, and 18c.@18c, for Ohio, ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, at 9¾c.@10c ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 165 tierces, at $3 75@$4 37 ½ 100 lbs.

Stock of Rice in New-York, April 30.

	1859.	1860.
Carolina, tcs	11,003	12,332

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,000 hhds., chiefly Cuba, within a range of from 6¾c.@7¾c., with 600 hhds. Melado, at 4¾c.@4¾c. ₩ lb. Stock in first hands this evening, 48,899 hhds., 37,123 bags and 14,733 boxes, with 5,452 hhds. Melado. Included in the stock are 36,953 hhds. Cuba, 8,469 hhds. Porto Rico, 2,695 hhds. New Orleans, 117 hhds. Texas and 665 hhds. English Island.

WHISKY—Sales, 540 bbls., at 22½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Resin, at 3s.; 3,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d, in bags; 5,000 bushels do., by steamer, at 8d. For Liverpool, 100 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. For Havre, 130 bales Cotton, at ⅝c.@⅞c.

Sales of Real Estate....April 30.

BY A. H. MULLER.

House and lot, No. 16 Mott street, 26x85, $7,750.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot, No. 182 East 19th-st., 21x100 $6,795.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,

(Corner of Grand-st.,)

NEW-YORK.

On MONDAY, April 16, 1860.

We shall open, in connection with our business, a

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT,

to be devoted exclusively to

LADIES', CHILDREN'S and INFANTS'

WEARING APPAREL.

Having purchased of Mr. JOHN N. GENIN the business lately conducted at

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

We shall continue it on an increased scale, engagements having been effected with the LEADING ARTISTS formerly employed by him, under whose superintendence the Department will be placed.

A large and desirable assortment of

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

READY MADE UNDER GARMENTS

May be found at all times.

Orders will be received for

MOURNING APPAREL,

BRIDAL TROUSSEAU,

TRAVELING OUTFITS,

ROSES DE CHAMBRE,

And UNDER GARMENTS of every description.

Orders promptly attended to, and entire satisfaction given.

LORD & TAYLOR.

A GREAT SAVING

To

BUYERS OF CARPETS,

OILCLOTHS,

RUGS,

SHADES, &c.

T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,

No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,

Will, after this date,

(their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)

Offer their entire stock at

RETAIL FOR CASH,

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

One profit can be saved, and selections made from

THE LARGEST STOCK

Ever offered at retail in the City.

EVERY GRADE OF GOODS

Can be had.

Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,

No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS 351

ARE OFFERING, AT A

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

Their entire stock of

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE DOOR LACE, ENGLISH and GERMAN DAMASKS, GILT CORNICES, CHINTZ, PIANO COVERS, and all kinds of CURTAN GOODS; and also

WINDOW SHADES,

Of their own manufacture, in every variety, at low prices.

351 FERGUSON BROTHERS, 351

BROADWAY.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

REDUCED TO COMPETE WITH AUCTION GOODS.

We are now offering

Very fine Curtains, at $4 to $8 per pair.

Very elegant Curtains, at $8 to $12 per pair.

Very rich and elaborate Curtains, at $12 to $20 per pair.

Also, a splendid assortment of

VESTIBULE LACES,

From 40c. to $2 per yard.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

OF

LACE CURTAINS,

Large additions have been made to our stock of LACE,

MUSLIN AND NOTTINGHAM

CURTAINS,

Which we shall continue to sell

AT RETAIL

Very much below their value.

PATRICK, No. 341 Broadway.

FINE GOLD WINDOW SHADES

Of our own manufacture,

Put up from $4 to $8 per pair.

Elegant Flower and Landscape SHADES

At equally low prices.

Best Scotch Shade HOLLANDS,

All widths and colors.

By the yard, or put up from $3 to $8 per pair.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,

NEW IMPORTATIONS.

NEW STYLES,

NOW OFFERED AT

$1 50, $1 75, $2 50 $3 to $5 per pair.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway.

NEW CARPETINGS.

G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

No. 504 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,

Have received by late arrivals everything that is NEW and NOVEL in the way of

CARPETINGS,

to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.

Also, a fine assortment of

CHINA MATTINGS.

All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES.

JUST FROM AUCTION.

OPENED THIS MORNING

BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway,

Lace Curtains for $8, $10, $12 and $14 per pair.

Very much under cost of importation.

Also, a splendid assortment of Lace and Muslin Draperies by the yard.

JAMES GRAY & CO.

Have now open

NEW PARIS ORGANDIES,

BAREGES AND PEKO CLOTHS,

SILKS AND GRENADINES,

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our Spring stock of Carpetings, we will from May 1 offer our large and well-selected stock at retail.

Housekeepers will observe a saving of the retailer's profit as well as the advantage of selecting from a very large assortment.

Experienced upholsterers are engaged to make and put down goods.

GEORGE S. MURFEY & CO.,

No. 368 Broadway,

near White-st., New York.

INFANTS' ROBES,

SHORT DRESSES,

WAISTS,

and SKIRTS,

All to be cleared off immediately,

at less than half price.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS from auction.

BLACK LACE FLOUNCINGS from auction.

$30,000 worth of EMBROIDERIES from auction.

At a large reduction from regular prices

VALENCIENNES and POINT LACE GOODS,

In great variety and very cheap.

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280 French Lace deeper flounced Mantillas, at	6
1,080 French Lace still deeper flounced Mantillas, at	6
762 French Lace handsome two flounced Mantillas,	7
640 French Lace still handsomer Mantillas, at	8
510 Black Lace Burnous at	10
625 Extra Lace Burnous, at	12
890 Black Lace Points, at	3
905 Black Lace Points, at	4
397 Black Lace Points, at	5
362 Black Lace Points, at	6
500 Real Pusher Points, at	12
368 Extra rich Double Suitonas, at	14

In addition to the above, and with a view to give increased attraction to this sale, will be included a superb assortment of NEW SUMMER CLOTH GARMENTS, RICH BLACK SILK MANTILLAS, and a full line of elegant SUMMER TRAVELING SUITS, all at similarly attractive prices.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

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varying in price from $3 to $50 per pair.

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ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

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MONDAY, APRIL 30,

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Also,

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359 FROM AUCTION. 359

LACE CURTAINS,

MUSLIN CURTAINS,

MUSLIN BORDERS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE,

PIECE LACE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 359 BROADWAY,

G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 WINDOW SHADES. 359

GOLD BAND,

WHITE, BUFF AND GREEN HOLLAND,

For CHURCH WINDOWS,

STORE WINDOWS, and

PRIVATE DWELLINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

No. 359 BROADWAY,

G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

359 CORNICES, 359

OF

New and Beautiful

PATTERNS,

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English Brussels, 85 cents to $1 10.

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All-Wool Ingrains, 45 cents to 75 cents.

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Stair Carpets, 18 cents to 75 cents. Rugs, mats and matting, oil-cloths 1 yard to 6 yards wide.

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English Tapestry Brussels at 85c., 85c., 90c. and $1 per yard.

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CHANTILLY POINTS, (rich) for $60.

CHANTILLY VEILS, (real centres,) for $10.

Black Lace Flounces, Application Laces, Collars, &c.

HUDSON HALL, NO. 374 HUDSON-ST.—Just received from auction. English tapestry Brussels, 7/9 ; superfine ingrain, 5s.; elegant ingrains, 3s.; oil-cloths, 28 6c. per yard; paper-hangings, a large assortment. LANDON, No. 374 Hudson-st., near King.

IRISH LINENS, WHITE AND BROWN

linen table cloths and damask diaper, towels, toweling, diaper, crash, napkins, doyliee, sheeting, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 51 Catharine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of TRYON & ELLIOTT, expires this day by limitation. HENRY ELLIOTT is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

DANIEL TRYON,

New-York, May 1, 1860. HENRY ELLIOTT.

The business will be continued by the undersigned at No. 53 Dey-st. HENRY ELLIOTT.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., expires by its own limitation this day.

CYRUS W. FIELD,

New-York, May 1, 1860. EDWARD D. JONES,

AUGUSTUS WATERMAN,

DAVID CONGER.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same name. CYRUS W. FIELD,

HEMAN L. FIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ALFRED LOCKWOOD this day retires from our firm, and from business. JAMES M. HARTSHORN is admitted as partner.

May 1, 1860. LOCKWOOD & CO.

BY LIMITATION OF CONTRACT, AND mutual consent, Mr. EDWARD WEGMANN ceases, from this day, to be partner in our firm

New-York, May 1, 1860. A. C. ROSSIRE & CO.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE INTERMEDIATE'S REFORM SOCIETY will hold its first anniversary meeting at the Greene-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, May 7, at 7½ o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Rev. Dr. J. S. ROCKWELL, Rev. WM. PERRY of Brooklyn, Rev. JAMES ROGERS, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and U. H. DE FOREST, Esq., of this City, and other friends. Good and appropriate singing may be expected, and the President and Treasurer's report will be given. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the "Home," No. 154 Chatham-st; at J. W. KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st., and at the door. B. B. DYER, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Library Association will be held at their rooms, No. 3 Abingdon-square, on TUESDAY, May 8, at 8 P. M. The annual election of officers and Directors will take place on TUESDAY, May 15, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

T. C. KIBBE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, May 1, 1860, at 7½ o'clock. EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., will read a paper entitled *Sir Humphrey Gilbert, blythe and bold.*

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 1st inst., at their rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st. Polls open from 7 to 9½ P. M. Active members, whose dues are paid, are entitled to vote.

CHAS. W. BANGS, Rec. Sec.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and embroiderer or plain sewing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 31st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; no objection to go with a family to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 218 East 23d-st., front room, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and assist in sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Best City reference given.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, has no objections to going in the country for the Summer, to mind children. Call at No. 98 West Vandam st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl, with a private family as chambermaid; is a plain sewer; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at her present place, No. 34 West 25th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A VERY respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid, or would assist in the washing and ironing. Best of city references. Call, for two days, at No. 364 3d-av., in the bakery.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of city reference; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen at the residence of her last employer, until suited, No. 61 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a neat, industrious girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut, make and fit frocks, and do all kinds of family sewing; is an excellent nurse; has no objection to go in the country, and will furnish unquestionable references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing in a small private family; the best of reference given; was five years in her last place. Apply for two days between 6th and 7th avs., at No. 73 West 15th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do fine washing. Also, a girl aged 16, to mind a baby and wait on a lady; will make herself generally useful; wages $7 and $4. Call or address, No. 216 East 23d-st.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 Astor place, corner 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, with good City reference, if required; she can be seen for two days at No. 26 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation as chambermaid, by a young woman; or waitress or fine laundress; is competent in either capacity; City reference. Call at No. 43 West 20th-st., corner 6th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has no objection to going a short distance into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 385 Bleecker-st., near Bank.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a young girl, between 14 and 15, to assist in chamberwork and wait on table; has 18 months' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 15 Little 12th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as waitress or chambermaid, in a private family; will be found willing and obliging; the best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 208 7th-av., corner of 24th-st., in the grocery store.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Wanted at No. 126 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; one who is a good seamstress preferred; family of three persons; good reference required. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID—SEWING.—SITUAtion wanted by a young girl to do chamberwork and sewing, and to take care of children; has good City reference. Apply at 157 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A PLAIN, HUMble, hard-working young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and to do washing and ironing; would do general housework or chamberwork, waiting, or as a laundress; is neat and smart about her person and in a kitchen; has reference for each capacity; no objections to the country; a home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

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AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A COMpetent, respectable woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking, boning and larding jellies and creams; is an excellent pastry cook. Best of City references. Apply at No. 122 12th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, for three days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first rate cook and assist in the washing; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; no objections to the country. Has good reference. Apply for two days at 67 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable woman as professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to take care of a house for the Summer months, or to go into the country; best of City references. Apply at No. 529 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESpectable American woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 164½ 9th-st., in the rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman as first-class cook; good City references can be given; will assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 15 Little 12th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, in a private family; has no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 34 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, washer and ironer; will do the housework of a small family; no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 137 West 17th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable young woman who understands her business. Will assist in the washing. Call at her present employer's, No. 42 East 31st-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 109 East 13th-st., second floor, Room No. 5.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A SMART TIDY girl, a situation as plain cook washer and ironer. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 119½ East 13th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young girl as cook and assistant washer and ironer. Call at No. 431 30th-st., between Avenues C and D.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a thoroughly experienced and highly recommended cook, washer and ironer, in a private family, in either City or country; is an excellent bread and pastry cook, and a thorough laundress. Apply at No. 405 Broome-st.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUAtions by two respectable young women, one as experienced cook, and will assist with washing; the other as competent waitress; both thoroughly understand their business, and have the best of references. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 88 East 16th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW desires a situation in a family, hotel or private boarding-house. Will give references from the first families in this City. Call for four days at No. 6 Martinez-place, 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress, she understands fluting. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 248 Mott-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A colored woman wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; can give City reference. Call at No. 122 Clinton-place, 8th-st., up stairs, second floor.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as child's nurse; understands taking charge of a baby from its birth, or growing up children, and to do plain sewing; the best of City reference from her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th av., between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, a situation to take charge of an invalid lady or an infant from its birth; can do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at 372 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A very respectable English woman, a Protestant as nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of a child from its birth. Has no objection to City or country or to travel. Speaks French. Has no incumbrance. Call at No. 34 East 19th-st., near Broadway. Can give the best of City reference. Call for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EPISCOPALIAN. HIGHLY recommended, wishes a situation in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. BOOKHAM, No. 149 Grand-st., New-York.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A LAdy would like to procure a good place for an excellent girl, as nurse and chambermaid. She can be seen at her employer's residence, No. 39 Strang-place, South Brooklyn.

AS NURSE OR LADY'S-MAID.—A FRENCH person, speaking the English language fluently, wishes an engagement with a family about to leave for Europe in the capacity of nurse or lady's-maid; she is a first-class dressmaker. Address Mme. AIMEE, No. 196 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation to take care of one child and sew and embroider. This person will be found kind and obliging; is willing to go to the country for the Summer, or would trav

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—HEIR AT LAW.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE GIPSY DAUGHTER—PONGO—THE TEACH IN THE SNOW.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—JEANIE DEANS—Evening—LADY OF LYONS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

HOPE CHAPEL—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The long-threatened disruption of the Convention at Charleston came at last yesterday. The indications early in the session pointed to that event as inevitable. Mr. BUTLER's resolution, barely reaffirming the Cincinnati Platform, was of course voted down; but in the voting a question was raised whether the *recommendation* to vote as a unit, which the New-Jersey Convention had addressed to its delegates, was equivalent to *instruction*. The President ruled that it was; and an appeal being taken, the decision was reversed by a decided majority, and so two votes for DOUGLAS set at liberty. This victory was followed up by the adoption of the minority report by a very large majority, averaging upon each resolution 272. Upon the attainment of this result, the delegates from Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Texas and South Carolina, with a portion of the Arkansas delegation, after protesting against the action of the majority, retired, and repairing to St. Andrew's Hall, organized a separate body. A ticket, consisting of DAVIS and EVERETT, is said to be a favorite among them. A portion of the California delegation will probably attach itself to this movement, and it is not entirely certain that some Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia members may not take the same course.

The *North Briton*, arriving yesterday in the St. Lawrence, supplies us with transatlantic news, one day later than that brought by the *Vanderbilt*. The great fight continued to be universally discussed. The referee had declared that the fight was stopped at the urgent solicitation of HEENAN's friends, and, while no formal decision as to the event had so far been rendered, it was generally understood among the friends of both Champions that the battle was drawn; and that between antagonists so fairly matched, there need be no further encounter. Lord ELGIN was to set out for China on the 28th ult. The result of the vote in Savoy, on the question of annexation, had occasioned a grand demonstration of satisfaction at Chambery, when M. LAITY, the French Commissioner, had announced that the Emperor and Empress would visit the new departments in the course of the Summer. The revolt in Naples is thought by those best acquainted with the state of sentiment in the Two Sicilies to be far more serious than is estimated by the official dispatches. From Spain we learn that the Carlist leader, Gen. ORTEGA, was shot on the evening of the 18th ult.

After recommitting the report of the Judiciary Committee on the petition of GEORGE L. BARNARD, in regard to the estate of DAVID C. BRODERICK, the Senate adjourned yesterday until Wednesday. The House spent a quiet day in Committee of the Whole, discussing the Tariff bill and the Slavery question. Mr. MOORE was opposed to any modification of the present tariff. Mr. ALLEY presented statistics to sustain the novel position that the resources of the free States were greater than those of the slave States. Mr. WADE justified his indorsement of the Helper Book. The charge that the Republicans were in favor of the violent overthrow of Slavery he declared to be false. While he was ridiculing the idea that the Democratic Party was laboring to preserve the Union, Mr. CURTIS interrupted him to announce that the Charleston Convention had adopted a Platform with two sides—one for the North and another for the South. Mr. WADE resumed, declaring that the North desired to "wool" the South, and that the South wished to perform the same operation for the North. After he had concluded the House adjourned.

The Overland Pony Express, bringing California advices to April 20, reached St. Joseph's yesterday, making the connection between the Pacific and Atlantic shores in less than ten days. The first express going westward had accomplished the journey in nine days, to the astonishment and joy of Californians. The news by this arrival is interesting. The Bulkhead bill had passed the Legislature, and been transmitted to the Governor, who had already signed a large number of bills. The Legislature was to adjourn to-day. The mining news continued to be encouraging. Immense sums had been realized in the Nevada region, and Washoe was still a topic of great excitement. The steamer *John L. Stephens* sailed for Panama on the 20th, bearing nearly $1,300,000 in treasure for New-York.

Mr. JAMES M. ROBISON on Saturday afternoon resumed his address to the jury in the case of the State *vs.* HARDIN, and closed at 3 o'clock, having occupied five hours in his argument. The prisoner displayed much emotion as the strongest points of the evidence against him were summed up. Mr. J. E. SHIPMAN followed for the defence. He claimed that the testimony on which the Jury was asked to convict the accused was chiefly made up of love declarations by HARDIN, to which undue weight had been assigned. At half-past six Mr. SHIPMAN gave way for the Court to adjourn. He resumed his speech to the Jury yesterday morning, and labored earnestly to develop the fact that Mr. HARDAN showed every attention to his sick wife which could be expected from an indulgent husband, and that her own ill-health, which induced the depression of spirits so many witnesses had noticed, was the motive which impelled her to take her own life. At noon the Court adjourned, Mr. SHIPMAN not having concluded. The interest in the trial continues undiminished.

The troubles in Dr. CHEEVER's church seem rather on the increase. Last evening, a very acrimonious debate occurred at the meeting, which had been adjourned from last week, and is to be resumed on Wednesday evening next.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening a communication was received from the Comptroller reporting a deficit of $2,022,891 87 in the Street Improvement Fund, and transmitting the draft of an ordinance authorizing the borrowing of money, in anticipation of the forcible collection of the unpaid assessments. The Board of Councilmen laid over, under the rule, a report from the Finance Committee in favor of concurring with the Aldermen in appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of camp equipage for the Seventh Regiment; $500 was appropriated to the Opthalmic and Hospital. The sum of $1,800 was appropriated as salaries of the "Hudson Navy," the three years' lease of the slip foot of Christopher-street now occupied by that organization as a boat-club-house.

The City Inspector reports that 491 deaths occurred in this City last week, which is an increase of 69 over the mortality of the week preceding. During the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, respectively, there were 407 and 366 deaths.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, HENRY KARPLES, Jr., the late clerk of HECKER & BROTHERS, convicted of embezzling large quantities of flour from their establishment, was sentenced to two years and one month in the State Prison.

In the Stock Market, yesterday, there was an additional rise of 4@5 per cent. on Panama shares. The market otherwise was rather dull. New-York Central, 79. The Money Market continues easy. Exchange firm. The Bank return shows a diminished Discount line by $1,363,000. The Specie line steady—a small increase of $46,000.

The transactions in Cotton, Flour and Wheat were limited. Prices of Flour and Wheat partially declined. Corn was in demand at steady rates. A restricted business was reported in Provisions, Metals, Rice, Tallow, Naval Stores, Oils, Molasses, Hides and Leather. Sugars were in good request. Java Coffee was active. Other branches of trade presented no important changes.

The Charleston Convention.

The Convention made progress yesterday. It took, indeed, a long stride towards the performance of the business which called it together. It adopted a PLATFORM, and thus set forth the basis on which it proposes to conduct the Presidential Canvass. All that remains is the nomination of a candidate: and even that has been greatly facilitated by the action already taken.

The Northern wing of the Democratic party has vindicated its numerical and its strength in the adoption of a Platform. The resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee have been rejected—and those of the minority adopted in their stead. The former embodied the position held by the Pro-Slavery ultraists, that slaves are property by the Federal Constitution—that they may be taken into the territories, and must be protected there by the Federal authority, and that it is only when they form a State Constitution and are admitted into the Union, that the settlers of a territory have a right to determine whether Slavery shall or shall not exist within its limits. This doctrine was repudiated by the Convention;—and the platform adopted in its stead was simply the reaffirmation of the Cincinnati Platform, with the additional declaration that "*the Democratic Party will abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States over the institution of Slavery within the Territories.*" This is all that is to be said upon that subject. It is further declared that we "ought to acquire Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain,"—and that "enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect." The first is a decided softening of the Ostend manifesto; and the last position will scarcely be controverted in theory, whatever may be his practice, by WENDELL PHILLIPS himself.

This is very strong ground for the Democratic Party throughout the Northern States. It leaves but one question open for debate, and that is—*What is* the decision of the Supreme Court on Slavery in the Territories? It can be very plausibly contended that the Court has given no "decision" whatever upon that subject—that its only decision in the Dred Scott case was, that SCOTT, not being a citizen of the United States, could not appeal from the decision in the court below; and that this plank, therefore, amounts to just nothing at all. It certainly offers no very salient or exposed points to the enemy, and will be universally hailed by the Democrats of the North, as precisely the Platform needed for the canvass.

How its adoption will affect the nomination is not yet quite clear. On the face of it, it seems to render DOUGLAS certain to be the candidate. Four or five States have apparently seceded. If they do not return, DOUGLAS will doubtless command the votes of two-thirds of the remaining delegates, and thus secure the nomination. If the seceding States should bolt and run a candidate of their own, they may withdraw just so many votes from DOUGLAS; but the very fact of their secession will strengthen him immensely in the North, and may possibly give him Northern States enough to offset their defection. On the other hand, it is not impossible that the seceders may be coaxed back,—either into the Convention, or into the party during the canvass,—by the nomination of a Southern man like GUTHRIE of OHIO; and DOUGLAS may be sacrificed by the triumphant North as a peace-offering to the Southern wing. To-day's proceedings in Convention will probably determine this point.

Thus far, the action at Charleston is not calculated to encourage overweening confidence on the part of the Republicans. They will not get the square fight on principle for which they have been hoping, and which the earlier action of the Convention encouraged them to expect. They will have to contend with a dodging foe.

Morals and Manners of the Bar.

We have several times felt called upon to animadvert upon the manners and morals of the New-York Bar, or of members of it, with some severity. The Bar of New-York is much like the City. There are nowhere to be found more straightforward, fair-minded lawyers—more high-toned gentlemen—than are many of its members. And yet every now and then the public is outraged by some performance on the part of a lawyer, some mean advantage, some breach of faith, some act of indecorum, unchecked by the Court or by public sentiment, or some villainy discovered, but not punished, which reminds one of the terrible understratum of dishonesty, immorality and shamelessness which underlie our social system and make its foundations insecure.

It is with great regret that we have seen an increasing amount of this evil element among the Bar—an increase which springs from several sources. The soil of the City naturally produces a large crop of dishonest lawyers, fostered by the fierce heats of the vices, and the trade of so commercial and so wicked a City as our own. Moreover, a great, crowded City is always the best hiding-place for rogues; and so to the great, crowded thoroughfares and the unobserved by-streets of New-York come also the rogues of the law. Men who have practiced in the country long enough to be known by their neighbors, and therefore are trusted no longer, betake themselves hither, secure that among the crowds of the ignorant, the fools and the knaves, a knave will be more likely to pass unnoticed, or to be found useful and therefore to be in demand; and the immunity which springs from the crowd of business and the habitual inattention of our people to evils which do not tread on their particular toes, or empty their particular pockets, will always assist both the growth here and the ingathering from abroad.

Nor is this tendency met by proper checks on the part of the Judiciary. The elective system certainly produces its worst results among us. It cannot be denied that our Judges are not quick to suppress an indecorum on the part of a man who can carry a Ward, nor prompt to punish a rascal who can control a nominating convention. We were present not long since, in Court, when a well-known lawyer and politician undertook the not uncommon plan of injuring the credibility of an opposing witness—misleading him by a question referring to one matter, but which the witness was to understand to refer to another, and answer accordingly. The Judge was not one of our own judges, but had come from the country, and, perceiving the snare, he interrupted the counselor, directing the question to be framed so as not to mislead the witness. The surprise—almost consternation of the lawyer at being checked by the Court in his little scheme—at any interference on the part of the Judge in behalf of the rights of the witness, and fair-dealing in the trial, was delicious to behold; and yet it showed most unpleasantly what a course of impunity in unfairness he had been allowed to run.

Impunity in unfairness, however, is not the only evil to be met with in the matter. There is also impunity in positive wrong-doing, and even in crime. It is some year or two now since two lawyers seized and held an officer of the law in the public streets of this City, that their client might escape from his custody. Were their names stricken from the rolls? By no means; nor was even a censure ever elicited, to our knowledge, from any of the Courts, by their conduct.

It is two years and more since a Judge of the Supreme Court, also from the country, in setting aside a judgment obtained by an attorney, practising in this City, in a suit in which he was himself the plaintiff, used these words, "If this pretended service was made in the manner detailed in the affidavits, his clerk, by whom it was effected, in swearing to due service, was guilty of most deliberate falsehood, if not of legal perjury, and the plaintiff, who doubtless planned the scheme, and who, knowing its iniquity, availed himself of its uses, is liable to the charge of moral, if not legal, subornation of perjury." And the Judge thereupon commended the affidavit of the clerk to the attention of the Grand Jury of this City; and the plaintiff's own affidavit, on which he obtained an order of reference, to the Grand Jury of Montgomery County, where it was verified, and closed his decision, which is given in full in *Abbott's Practice Reports* with these words, "To the General Term, in whose immediate District this attorney and counselor conducts his chief practice—I call attention to this officer of the Court."

Yet no step has ever been taken by the General Term in the matter to our knowledge, and the person alluded to is to be met with any day in the Courts, and holds his head as high, and is listened to as deferentially by the Judges as any one. The excuse for this non-action probably lies in the fact that no one has been found to force the subject upon the attention of the Judges, and they have shrunk from the responsibility of initiating action themselves.

The remedy for these evils must be found in the Bar itself. In the first place, each member must look to himself and his own practice—must see that he at least is honest, and fair-minded, and courteous. And, in addition to this, we suggest to the members of the Bar that some means be adopted to cultivate an *esprit du corps*, and make the Bar of this City one body rather than a mere congeries of individuals. Some system might surely be devised by which they should be brought more together—should know more of each other and care more for each other; some association established which should combine the scattered thoughts and powers of the individuals, and bring them to bear in this way and that, that they might be practically exerted, instead of being wasted in air. We commend the subject to the thoughts of those lawyers who have the honor of their profession at heart more than their own personal aggrandizement, and who, with a broad patriotism also feel how much the permanence of our institutions depends upon the purity and integrity of the legal profession.

West Washington Market.

The *Tribune* and *Express* are waging a pleasant little warfare concerning the West Washington Market affair. The only points which neither of them ventures to touch, however, are the merits of the case and the interest of the City in the disposition that may be made of it. This seems to be regarded as a matter of very trifling consequence—quite beneath the consideration of either combatant. The *Tribune* has a double object in view. Its first, and most difficult undertaking,—upon which no one less sanguine and visionary would have ever ventured,—is to "shame the *Express* into telling the truth." Its next task—which may be easier, but is quite as profitless—is to show that, "*if* the City has been swindled, the responsible parties are Democrats." The *Express*, on the other hand, contents itself with exclamation points, small capitals and a general howl. These exhaust its rhetoric, and habitually serve instead of logic. It seems to have a confused notion that, as the State is now in Republican hands, whatever mischief has ever been done within its limits is to be charged to the Republican account.

The people of this City have an interest in this matter which is not represented, or cared for in the least, by these belligerent partisan journalists. They desire to know whether they are to be swindled or not;—and it is to them a matter of quite secondary consequence by which political party that little operation is to be performed. They understand, in a general way, that the State has been claiming land of which the City has for a long time held possession;—that this claim has been sustained by courts of law;—that heavy back rents are due from the City, for its long-continued wrongful occupancy of the lands in question;—and that JAMES B. TAYLOR and OWEN BRENNAN hold by assignment the claim of the State for these back rents, and are to be largely benefited by their payment. They know, too, that a law has been passed by the late Legislature, authorizing and directing the Comptroller to compromise and settle these claims on the best terms he can make, and also enabling the City to avoid similar entanglements with regard to other property along both rivers, which is situated in precisely the same way. Beyond this, what information they can glean from either of the journals in question is exceedingly vague. The *Express* bawls "swindle," and charges it upon Republican votes. The *Tribune* is so eager to defend its party that it does not stop to inquire whether the measure itself is right or wrong. The simple truth on this point is that both parties are equally culpable. The Democrats had the Land Office Commission in 1858, when the lease was granted,—and the Republicans in 1859, when it was renewed.

The *Tribune* says that "the City was *exposed to this claim* for back rent by the lease" of the property in question, on the part of the State. That was unquestionably the first step in the suit. But the claim was not *created* by that lease. It would have existed, and been in full force—augmenting year by year—if that lease had never been made. The "swindle," such as it is, began when the City took possession of property belonging to the State, built out land beyond the line of its ownership, and went on leasing and collecting rents from property to which it had not a shadow of legal title. Does either the *Express* or the *Tribune* expect the State to relinquish its claim to this property? Is it a "swindle" to call upon the City to surrender what never belonged to it, and to pay the market price for its long-continued but illegal possession? The real culprits—the parties who have involved the City in this heavy loss—are the City officials who have taken this illegal action—who, through ignorance or heedlessness, suffered the City thus to trespass upon State lands, and to render itself liable for their occupancy and use.

The *Express* prefers to belabor Mr. TAYLOR, first, for having discovered the fact that the State owned this property, and next for having leased it for less than its value. Without any special knowledge on the subject, we presume that Mr. TAYLOR is somewhat in the habit of looking after his own interest, and that he would not devote any very large portion of his time or his money to litigation on this subject, unless he expected to be repaid therefor. He leased this property at $5,000 a year;—because all the information which the Land-office Commissioners had as to its value, to guide them in making the lease, was the report of Mr. FLAGG that it had never yielded over $3,500 per annum. The City refused Mr. TAYLOR possession,—and when he called upon the State to put him in possession of the lands they had leased him, they proposed to give him the back rents if he would shoulder the litigation himself. He accepted the offer,—and this was the way in which the whole claim came into his hands. It may be a swindle,—but we should like some better evidence of the fact that the italics of the *Express* or the "ifs" of the *Tribune*.

Both those journals speak of the judgment, in Mr. TAYLOR's favor, against the City, having been taken by default. Unless we are entirely mistaken in our recollection of the matter, this is not true. Mr. TAYLOR sued the City for six months of the back rent of the property. The City contested the claim, and retained six or eight of the most eminent lawyers in the City to fight it. A long trial was had,—Mayor TIEMANN and almost everybody else were examined as witnesses,—the law of the case was elaborately argued, and *a Jury composed exclusively of City tax-payers* returned a verdict that the State owned the property,—that Mr. TAYLOR held it as the State's lessee, and that he was entitled to recover. Other suits, which he commenced for other portions of the back rents, were sent to Referees,—not to decide upon the title, for that had been done by the Court and Jury,—but to determine the amounts due. And all proceedings were stopped last Fall, by common consent, in order that the Legislature might give the Comptroller authority to compromise these large claims, instead of subjecting the City to the payment of the enormous sums that are beyond all question due.

This law has been passed;—and it is this which elicits the clamorous caterwauling of the *Express*, and the partisan protests of the *Tribune*. The latter journal says that the Comptroller is a Republican,—and that he will never pay this claim,—nor the half, nor the quarter of it,—nor *anything* until it shall be awarded by a final legal judgment;—in other words, that he will not exercise the power which the Legislature has placed in his hands. Possibly not. He may be goaded by partisan clamor into ignoring the interest of the City. He cannot doubt, however, that his refusal to settle the claim will more than double the amount which has already been awarded. We can only repeat what we have said hitherto, that it will cost the City a million of dollars *more* to contest the claim, than to compromise and pay it now.

Aldermanic Jail Deliveries.

The Police Commissioners have accomplished a much-needed reform, in closing the Station-houses against the Aldermen who go the rounds at night for the purpose of discharging from custody their pet bullies and blackguards who fall into the hands of the Police. The facility with which these personages were permitted to release their friends from the operation of the law has been, for some years back, one of the greatest of the many scandals which afflicted this unhappy City. It is bad enough to have such men intrusted with a share of the Government; but it is still worse to allow them grossly to abuse the magisterial powers with which traditions, derived from a more decent age, have unhappily invested them.

It seems almost a waste of our own space and our readers' time to denounce, in the columns of a newspaper, any public officers who are so lost to shame as to cruise round Station-houses in order to use their authority to effect the liberation of drunken pugilists and detected ticket swindlers. No Alderman who devotes himself to such nocturnal amusements as this can be supposed at all likely to care much what the public think about him; so that if the Police Commissioners had not taken the matter in hand, we should probably have had to submit to the scandal for many a day to come. One of the worthies who is most excited about the reception of the Japanese Embassy, and who will probably bear a prominent part in the torture of the unfortunate men who compose it, made an ineffectual attempt only a few nights ago to get into a station-house, in order to "open court" in favor of two ruffians then in the cells, whom he called his "particular friends," and his attempt was only frustrated by the firmness of the officer in charge. We are sorry that Mr. BOWEN is not able to take the same precautions against certain Judges, who, we regret to say, are occasionally guilty of the same dishonest practices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The "Special Artist" of one of our illustrated papers, recently visited Washington, and one of his objects was to sketch the interior of Judge DOUGLAS' house. The Judge was not at home, but the artist, as he sat in the library, pulled out his sketch-book and commenced taking notes. But his occupation was interrupted by the entrance of the Judge's mother-in-law, who peremptorily ordered "Crayon" to leave the house. The poor artist attempted to explain the nature of his mission, but the lady disdained to listen. Taking Crayon by his arm, she escorted him to the front door, and to accelerate his departure, placed her hand upon his shoulders, and landed him at once in the middle of the street. Where will this muscle-mania end?

—It seems that the individual who attempts to mount the ladder of Fame from the arm of the Prize Ring, has to climb by many and very unpleasant "rounds." A detailed account of the Great Fight, published in *Bell's Life*, tells us that the combatants struck each other with mawleys and bunches of fives upon the head, the nut, the cone, the conk, the cannister, the noddle, the mug, the knowledge-box; the nose, the sneezer, the snorer, the snuffer, the snuff-tray, the nozzle, the mazzard; the eyes, the ogles, the optics, the peepers; the mouth, the kisser, the whistler, the oration-trap; drawing the blood, the claret, the ruby, the crimson, the home-brewed, the gravy; and in several instances knocking the unfortunate knocker off his pins, his pegs, his stumps, and his foundation, to say nothing of boring, fibbing and sending him to grass. Who wants the Belt?

—Starvation stares the residents of Middle Tennessee in the face. The editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate* complains that he has to pay forty cents a pound for all the butter used in his family, and thought himself particularly fortunate the other day in getting a "jack-fish" for half a dollar. That fish furnished him a breakfast, but he says it is rarely he can afford to buy a cabbage or a salad for dinner,—cabbages and other light and nutritious vegetables having been sadly neglected by the Tennessee farmers. Secular papers confirm these melancholy representations of the clergy, and, if things don't mend, we shall have to send provisions over the railroads to that desert region, just as we fed Ireland by the ship-load in '47.

—The latest suggestion for the torture of the coming Japanese is that of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. It recommends that all the Missionary Boards send delegates to Washington to lay before the Princes the leading points of doctrine, with a view to their proper understanding of the religious condition of the United States. What an idea! Ask a gentleman from the antipodes to "get the hang" of all the phases of belief that prevail here, in the short space of three months, besides seeing all there is in the country of a political and social character? It cannot be done.

— Great preparations are making at Nashville for the coming National Convention of the Printers of the Union. The meeting is to open on the 7th of May. Printers are requested to take notice that this event will be the nonpareil of all events, with capital arrangements in the way of spaces and furniture, and that no imposition will be practiced on the delegates.

—The yard of the State prison at Auburn has been laid out as a flower-garden; a wise and humane effort of the Prison Physician, Dr. DIMON. The doctor regards the labor of an hour as well-bestowed, when the moody prisoner leaves his cell to dig about the roots of a flowering plant, and he will have the thanks of the convict for it. The charming little romance of *Piccioli* may find a rival yet within the walls of a New-York State prison. Why not start a flower-garden in the other establishment at Sing-Sing—a place that has nothing about that is not gloomy except its name?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Overland Pony Express.

$1,237,391 in Treasure on its Way to New-York.

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the First Pony Express in California.

Nine Days from Ocean to Ocean.

GREAT POPULAR REJOICING.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, April 30.

The California Pony Express, due here on Friday, the 27th inst., did not arrive until this noon, owing to the time of leaving the other side being changed.

The Express left San Francisco on the evening of the 20th inst., coming through in less than ten days.

By this arrival we have California advices to April 20, and Carson City to the 21st.

The Express brought 285 letters, five private telegrams and a large summary of news.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamship *John L. Stephens*, for Panama, sailed at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, with the mails, 414 passengers, 18,000 letters, and $1,382,723 in treasure, of which $1,237,391 was for New-York, and $133,392 for England, and the balance for Acapulco and Panama.

The Overland Mail left at 12 o'clock at noon, with 7,000 letters.

ARRIVAL OUT OF THE FIRST CALIFORNIA PONY EXPRESS.

The first Pony Express, with telegraphic dates from the Atlantic cities of April 3, and letters from St. Joseph's, mailed at 6:30 P. M. of the same day, reached the telegraphic station in Carson Valley at 2:30 P. M., April 12, whence the news was telegraphed to San Francisco, and published the same evening in extras by the *Bulletin* and *Alta California*. The news was only nine days from ocean to ocean. The great feat created unbounded enthusiasm. The Express encountered serious obstacles in crossing the mountains from Carson to Placerville, snow having accumulated four feet deep during a storm which prevailed just previously. Only a narrow mule-path had been opened, and this was entirely occupied for miles by pack-trains on their way from California to the Washoe mines. The express rider was compelled to dismount, and break a path around each mule met, thus causing several hours' delay. Finally he overcame these obstacles, and reached Placerville at 2:30 P. M. of the 13th, and Sacramento at 5:30 P. M., and thence proceeded to San Francisco by steamer, arriving at 1 A. M. on the 14th. A spontaneous celebration took place at every town through which the pony passed. At Placerville guns were fired, speeches made, etc. At Sacramento the Legislature adjourned in honor of the event, while the streets were draped with banners, ladies thronged the balconies, and crowds blocked up the sidewalks along the streets through which the pony was expected to pass. As he came galloping along, followed by a wild cavalcade of men, who had gone out on the Plains to meet him, the city echoed with the ringing of bells, booming of cannon, and the long-continued shouts of the multitude. The demonstration was equally enthusiastic, and more imposing, when the Express reached San Francisco at a late hour of the night. The city was lit up by numerous bonfires and a torchlight procession was formed; the military company was out, and the pony was escorted from the steamer to the heart of the city amidst a blaze of fireworks.

Altogether, these were amongst the most joyous demonstrations ever witnessed in California, evincing a hearty appreciation of the enterprise so gloriously consummated.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Governor has approved the following bills passed by the Legislature: An appropriation of $10,000 for a Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum at San Francisco; an act appropriating $35,000 for a State Reform School at Marysville; an act establishing County Infirmaries for the indigent; and an act appropriating $13,000 to the San Francisco Orphan Asylum. The following bills have passed, and are awaiting the Governor's approval: an act authorizing San Francisco County to issue $600,000 bonds, San Mateo County $100,000, and Santa Clara County $200,000, towards building a railroad from San Francisco, through San Mateo, to San José.

Also, an act authorizing Nevada County to loan $200,000 to the Sacramento, Placerville and Nevada Railroads. After approval by the Governor, the people of the counties concerned must vote these debts before the bonds can be issued.

A majority of the people of Butte County voted last week to loan $200,000 towards a railroad from Marysville to Oroville.

On the 11th April the Governor vetoed a bill appropriating $20,000 to open nine roads over the Sierra Nevada. The veto was sustained.

Another bill has since passed, appropriating $5,000 to open a road from Placerville to Carson Valley.

The San Francisco bulkhead bill finally passed the Legislature on the 13th. It had been more bitterly opposed, and more charges of corruption were made concerning it, than any other bill ever before a California Legislature. On the 17th Gov. DOWNEY vetoed the bill, causing great rejoicing in San Francisco. To-day an effort is making to pass the bill by a two-thirds vote, notwithstanding the Governor's veto, but the indications are that it cannot be done.

JOHN C. BELL, member from Eldorado County, who was shot by Dr. STONE, on the 11th, died of his wounds on the 15th.

A bill has passed appropriating $200,000 for the liquidation of the contracts and all claims held against the State by the lessee of the State Prison, by which the Penitentiary reverts to the State freed from incumbrance.

The Senate has passed the Transcontinental Telegraph bills, giving a bonus of $60,000 to the Company building a first, and $40,000 for a second line, payable at the rate of $6,000 and $4,000 per annum, provided both lines are completed to the Mississippi within eighteen months. The bill will probably become a law.

The Legislature will probably adjourn May 1.

The prospects for fruit and all kinds of crops throughout the State are excellent.

The latest accounts say that the inclement weather and scarcity of provisions in Carson Valley have checked temporarily the Washoe emigration.

The California mines are yielding sure returns.

The gold receipts at San Francisco, during the quarter ending March, were rising $10,800,000, being an excess of more than a million over the first quarters of 1858 and 1859, and showing an unusual accumulation of gold.

Allison's quartz mine in Nevada County yielded $27,000, from three days' crushing.

The accounts from the quartz mines, near Jacksonville, Southern Oregon, continue almost fabulous. One ledge, worked by ABASTEAS, yielded, in one week, 1,000 ounces of gold. Several other leads were also yielding enormously.

The Northern Telegraph Company has ordered wire, to build a line from Yreka to Scotland, Oregon.

The Overland Mail, leaving on the 13th, took over 13,000 letters. On the 16th about 5,000, and to-day 7,000.

The barks *Rover* and *Pontiac* have sailed for Japan, with mixed cargoes, principally Yankee cloaks, notions, wines and liquors.

The trial of Judge TERRY, for killing Senator BRODERICK, is again postponed till June.

Señor CASTRO, Governor of Lower California, was assassinated near Santa Thomas on the 12th, by a notorious bandit, named MANUEL MASQUIS. CASTRO was appointed Governor in 1855 by COMONFORT, and reappointed last year by JUAREZ. Renewed contests among rival factions in the Peninsula will probably ensue.

OREGON.

Two arrivals bring Oregon advices to the 12th and British Columbia to the 11th. The Charter election in Portland on the 2d resulted in the election of an Opposition Mayor and Treasurer, and the balance Democratic.

There are conflicting accounts concerning the Simlkameen gold mines, and the general impression is unfavorable to the mines being of much value.

The Republican State Convention would meet April 14, to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The growing crops throughout Oregon and Washington were in fine condition.

The British Columbia mining news were unusually encouraging. The gold receipts at Victoria averaged $100,000 monthly. Extensive new diggings of coarse gold were reported on the upper Frazer River. Large numbers of Chinese were arriving from California, and were likely soon to outnumber the whites in the mines.

Copper was stated to exist in large quantities on Vancouver's Island.

The French Catholic Missionary Society was about establishing missions among the Indians on Vancouver's and Queen Charlotte's Islands, and the northwest coast.

The town of Victoria was flourishing, and much building was going on. A Methodist Church, seating 500 persons, had just been completed; also a new cathedral, costing $14,000. The population of Victoria is 3,100.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark *Comet* had arrived with Honolulu dates to the 3d of April.

Whalers continued to arrive and depart north.

The coffee crop of Hawaii was unusually promising.

NAILSON, the King's private secretary, had nearly recovered from the wounds inflicted by his Majesty.

The dispatches left at Honolulu by the Japanese Ambassadors were sent to Japan by the Russian whaler *Constantine*, March 28.

Business at Honolulu was very dull, and the markets overstocked. Whalers purchased little this season.

Arrived at Honolulu, March 20, United States steamer *Saganaw*, twelve days from San Francisco. She was to sail for China on the 7th of April.

Arrived, March 31, whaler *Pacific*, from New-Bedford, with 900 barrels whale, and 200 barrels sperm oil.

Arrived from Lahaina, bark *D. Godfrey*, from Boston.

Arrived at Honolulu, March 29, ship *Syren*. She would sail for New-Bedford about the 1st May.

GUANO ISLANDS.

The bark *Agate* had arrived at Honolulu with accounts from the Guano Islands to the 18th of January.

The ships *Bowditch*, with 450 tons guano, sailed on the 11th, and the *Aspasia* with 800 tons, on the 24th of January from McLean's Island for Hampton Roads.

Sailed from Baker's Island Feb. 11, with 1,225 tons guano, for Hampton Roads.

The ships *Josiah Bradlee* and *Daring* were loading at Baker's Island at the rate of one hundred tons daily.

LATEST.

SACRAMENTO, Saturday, April 21—6 P. M.

The Assembly, to-day, passed a bill to issue new bonds to run ten years, bearing six per cent., but no interest to be paid until the bonds become due. The amount of the bonds is to be limited to $295,000.

This act is to pay the expenses incurred in the Indian hostilities in 1857 and 1858. The proposition is to apply to the General Government to pay said indemnities, but if the United States fail to do so, California will at the expiration of ten years. The bill has yet to go before the Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 21—10 P. M.

Arrived, Hamburgh bark *Louise*, in 147 days from Hamburg.

Judge HAGAR has issued a *mandamus* restraining parties from building railroads in the city limits.

The Overland stage by the Butterfield route arrived at Fresno at 3 o'clock, with dates to April 5.

It is estimated that about $300,000 in duplicate drafts were sent by the Pony Express of yesterday.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 10—3.30 P. M.

Trade the past ten days has continued very dull, with few fluctuations in prices. The roads were rendered impassable by the rains of the early part of the month, and freights inland had advanced to exorbitant rates. There was, consequently, no demand upon the market for goods, and we have had a dull and inactive trade, though no inclination has been shown to force sales. At the close the weather is favorable, the roads are improving, and an increased inquiry for goods, from the jobbers, is apparent, without as yet, bringing them into the market for supplies from first hands. Boots and Shoes continue much depressed. Candles quiet with sales 6,500 bxs. the past fortnight, at 18½c. Coffee has drooped a little, but closes higher, and stocks are again concentrated; best Rio sells at 18½c. Coal unchanged; Anthracite $14@$14 50 ₱ ton, without activity. Cement—sales 500 bbls., at auction, at $1 52½. Dry Goods dull and heavy; staples as last quoted. Fish unchanged and few selling; No. 1 Mackerel $3 ₱ kit; new Dry Cod unsalable. Fruits—Dried Apples 9c.@10c. for choice; Raisins $2@$4 75 for layers; Currents 9½c. Preserved Fruits very dull and drooping. Hops—crop of 1859—sells at 32c. Pig iron quiet, as last noted. Malt Liquors inactive. Molasses and Syrups heavy, with a downward tendency. Nails—50 blue, at 4c. Oils—Sperm 80 bbls. Coast Whale, at 35c., which is to go on *Lookout* for New-York. Linseed, hard and Cocoanut, inactive and unchanged: Olive still high. Provisions—Bacon, 15c.@16c. Mess Pork, $18 75; Clear, $21 50@$22 and Prime, $18. Hams not selling. Butter, 27½c. for that *via* the Isthmus, and 30c.@35c. for that *via* Cape Horn, with light sales. Lard heavy and lower—J. H. & Co. 15½c. Rice quiet; Little doing, at former rates. Spirits Turpentine—sales at 70c. and under. Spirits—Foreign Brandies held for higher rates, without activity: American, 42@43c. Alcohol advanced to 80c.@85c. Pure Spirits 40c. New England Rum better, at 40c. Whisky heavy, at 40c.@42½c. Sugars—nothing doing. New-Orleans and Muscovado quiet; refined inactive; crushed nominally held at 16½c., but the market price is about 15½c.@16c.; the tendency of all kinds is unfavorable. Teas and wines were dull and unchanged. Money was rather easy, yesterday, and the amount required for remitt

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

MORE ABOUT THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The Champions Not to Fight Again.

Execution of the Carlist General Ortega.

THE INSURRECTION IN NAPLES.

FASTNET POINT, C. E., Monday, April 30.

The steamship *North Briton* from Liverpool, *via* Queenstown 19th inst., has arrived off this point on her way to Quebec.

The news is one day later than that by the *Vanderbilt* at New-York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FIGHT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The "fight" continued to attract great attention. The Referee's decision in relation to the future had not been pronounced.

The rumor that the English champion would have been defeated, had the fight been allowed to go on, is contradicted by the *Times*, on the authority of the Referee, who states that they closed the conflict only in compliance with the wishes of the Americans. When the ring was broken the Referee was forced away, and was outside the crowd round the combatants while the last three or four rounds were fought. The friends of HEENAN insisted on his return to stop the fight, claiming, in accordance with the rules of the Ring, that when the inclosure was broken into the combat should cease. They therefore made a passage for him to return to the men, and stop them, which he accordingly did, in spite of the wishes of SAYERS' supporters who were confident of his winning in a few minutes more.

No other battle or meeting will ever take place between the two men, as the supporters of each consider that the courage and endurance of both have been sufficiently proved, and they will, therefore, consent to the late contest being considered a drawn battle.

The *Times*, in a leader on the great fight, remarks that nations without great qualities, could not have brought together two men willing to pass through such an ordeal as the terrible fight of Tuesday.

Lord ELGIN is to leave for China, April 28.

The steamship *Milo*, from New-York for London, had put into Dartmouth short of coal, and with loss of rigging, &c.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, April 19.

The *Moniteur*, of this morning, states that the pamphlet, *Le Coalition*, serves as a pretext for worse manœuvres, and endeavors to maintain a feeling of uneasiness on the public mind. The law does not give the Government the right to stop the publication of a pamphlet containing no particular offense, but the Minister of the Interior has brought under the notice of the Minister of Justice the Bourse manœuvres on the occasion of the publication of the pamphlet *Le Coalition*, and a judicial inquiry will be held.

CHAMBERY, Wednesday, April 18.

M. LAITY arrived yesterday at Aneci. At the banquet given in the evening by the Governor of Aneci a toast was drunk to the Emperor of France. M. LAITY appeared at the balcony of the Governor's house, and read a dispatch announcing that the Emperor and Empress will visit Savoy in May or June next. Several houses were illuminated.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Wednesday, April 18.

Gen. ORTEGA WAS shot this morning.

ITALY.

Three hundred horses have just passed through Paris, having been purchased in England for the Piedmontese Government.

The Ministers of England and France have demanded interviews with the King, but no day has been fixed for their reception.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that the Sicilian insurrection is more serious than the telegraphic accounts would have led persons to suppose.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mail steamer *China*, with the heavy portion of the Peninsular and China mails, put into Plymouth, on the morning of the 19th, short of fuel. She experienced very heavy gales off the coast of Portugal and in the Bay of Biscay.

The *Times* has received the following telegram, dated Bombay, March 28—Exchange, 2s. 1d.@2s. 1¾d. Freights, £3 15s.@£3 17s. 6d.

DR. CHEEVER'S DIFFICULTIES.

Adjourned Meeting at the Church of the Puritans.

EXCITED DEBATE.

The Society of the Church of the Puritans resumed, last evening, their discussion of the difficulties which have sprung up between Dr. CHEEVER and the Trustees of that Church, of which he is pastor, because of the sending of Miss JOHNSON to Great Britain for the purpose of collecting funds to sustain him and his adherents as exponents of the Anti-Slavery cause. The lecture-room, where the meeting was held, was crowded. Dr. GEORGE H. WHITE was moved to the Chair. The prefatory prayer was made by Rev. JOEL BLACKMAN.

The first speaker was Mr. C. J. WARREN, who read an elaborate argument, in which he asserted that in his opinion the first of Mr. BERRY's resolutions (to the effect that the collection of funds by any organization of persons independent of the church society and of the trustees, ostensibly for the purpose of defraying the expenses of that society, is subversive of their independence as a Congregational body) was just as objectionable as the resolutions primarily offered by Mr. SMITH. As he understood the question which was virtually before the Society, it was, "Shall we approve or condemn the appeal made on behalf of the church for British aid?"

He contended that the brethren by whom the appeal had been made had intruded on no prerogative or right of the Trustees. If the latter thought fit to remain inactive when the church was embarrassed, certainly it could not be deemed that they who did make an effort to sustain the Pastor were interfering with their (the Trustees') life of lazy luxury. There could be no danger in any such appeal. Many a benevolent and religious organization would be glad to welcome an avalanche of such dangers. The Committee who had made the appeal intended to secure the pastor from the chances of factious opposition and to pay off the ground rent of the church, so that, by doing so, they might reduce the pew-rents, and thus enlarge the congregation by bringing the permanent church accommodations within the reach of people who, with but moderate means, were desirous of hearing the Gospel preached free and untrammeled. One of the brethren had stated, he said that, on a former occasion, he (the brother) had expressed himself in favor of the appeal, because he regarded it as a means of prospective good; but, now that it had so many opponents he was ashamed of it. It was something to be wondered at that any brother should be ashamed of anything simply because it was unpopular. What if certain gentlemen attached to the church did raise such an amount of funds? There would be no more power to control the pastor than the Chamber of Commerce or Trinity Church had. Was there a real danger in this case that funds would be raised out of this congregation which would require the pastor's removal? In the course of the last evening's debate this remarkable declaration had been made: "when the Society makes rules the members must abide by them." But that brother must not have been aware of the extent to which that declaration might be applied. Did he not recognize a "higher law" than any which any society might adopt, even though that Society were one organized under the Church? This was in direct opposition to the well-recognized laws of Congregational rule in Massachusetts. The doctrines of this appeal were not, he believed, subversive of Congregationalism. The Society, he granted, had a legal existence independent of the Church, but it was a legal society only so far as it was subservient to the Church. It had also been respectfully urged upon his attention that the temporalities of the Church were under the care of the Society and its trustees. But this, while it gave them the right to control, gave them no right to withhold. Allusion had been more than once made from both sides of the house in reference to the continuance of the pastor's relations to this church. In connection with this, he wished to offer an extract from a report that had been presented to the Church in June, 1857.

He read from it as follows:

"Among the champions of right against wrong—of the oppressed against the oppressor—of Christian principle against selfish cupidity—the pastor of this Church has taken a prominent stand. Here, on Union-square, in the heart of the City, he has fought the battle against Slavery, its abettors and apologists, with a brave heart. With powers of logic and illustration rarely matched, girded up by God to do a work for the nation, for mankind, and for the age, he has sent his thunder-tones from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from our northern to our southern border, calling men to be true to themselves and to their God; holding up to scorn, contempt, and loath ING the principles and sentiments which beat their Bible with infamy and make it a reproach among all people. His tones have reverberated beyond the Atlantic, stirring the hottest of the heart, wherever that heart is true to Freedom.

God has honored the pulpit of this Church, by making it a great watch-tower for the nation. Its guardians have a duty to perform before the world. All eyes turn to us to inquire whether we will be faithful to our trust. It is ours to shield, to sustain, and to encourage the man whom we have placed in this pulpit. Shall we ask of a heartless despotism—of those who, in the stolidity of their hearts, fear no God nor regard man—leave for our pastor to speak for right for truth, for equity? Are we so lost to manly courage as to take counsel of our fears?"

Dr. CHEEVER is pastor of this Church; but he is more. His mission extends beyond the little precincts of Union-square. He is a watchman on the walls of our American Zion, proclaiming truths to the nation—truths as enduring as eternity. A little hamlet of Germans, a contracted parish in Edinburgh, might as well have claimed LUTHER and KNOX for their sole property, as this Church the man who stands in its pulpit. His mission extends wide as the precincts of a little parish. Through him and in him we owe a duty to the nation—the duty of upholding, sustaining and encouraging, and to this sentiment of duty, this Church, before the eyes of Christendom, watched and noted by the good and the wise—nay, by the tyrannic and the wicked—this Church, set by the power and God-given fidelity of its pastor on a pinnacle so high, will not, cannot be false. Your Committee call on you, brethren, to dare and to do whatsoever God in his Providence shall demand of you.

The great mistake of the fifteen or twenty men who have attempted to remove the pastor of this Church from his pulpit and his people, is this: that they have never measured themselves and their pastor by the right standard; have never considered his mission, either in its breadth or height or depth; in its reach of power, or the great needs of our nation's need. They profess to sympathize with him in his principles, and yet so far as on them depends, they would hush his voice in silence. They would honor him for his fidelity to truth, but would drive him from our midst.

Dr. CHEEVER can afford to be driven out from the midst of us; to go naked, penniless, friendless. Of his honor as the champion of liberty and right, as the messenger of God to the nation, he will go unshorn. He has made a mark which we cannot blot out. He has proclaimed truths which shall live when we are forgotten. He can afford to be driven out. And we, too, brethren, can afford to be scattered, all of us—to go down, one by one, to the silent grave; or, if God so will, to be dashed by some sudden calamity, all of us together, from earthly life. Pastor and people can afford to go down together to the grave, to be buried in the ruins of the edifice where we worship. Like a pebble dropped in mid-ocean, the tiny circles marking for a brief moment the place where it fell, and then ships with their living freight pass on, all unconscious that aught had disturbed the waters.

But can we afford the other? Can we afford to seem to the world false to all the principles we profess to honor? Can we face the reproaches of the just, the brave, the large hearted, through out the world? Can we afford to leave our children to blush for our earlier lives? Can we afford them the legacy of a dishonored name?

Brethren these things we cannot afford. Let us gather round our pastor. Let our hearts beat in unison with his—warming, cherishing, upholding him. Let us, at least, go down in memory with him to posterity as not unworthy the man whom God in his providence has set in our midst. And so may God succeed us, as we are true to him and to the cause of the oppressed. Respectfully submitted.

In concluding his quotations, Mr. WARREN said he believed it was well known who the Committee were.

VOICES—Read the names.

Mr. WARREN read the names: E. W. CHESTER, CHAS. ABERNETHY, CHAS. R. HARVEY. He resumed. He said he might be allowed to state that two of those gentlemen on that Committee were most warmly interested in the removal of the pastor.

The Chairman called the Speaker to order, on the ground of his having had resort to personalities.

Mr. WARREN asked of the Chairman whether the gentleman had objected to the speaker on the ground of his having had employed any personalities to-wards him.

The Chairman explained that, though his decision on a former occasion had been overruled, yet he would certainly insist that the Speaker, in referring to those trustees who had signed that report, was out of order.

Mr. WARREN said that the thing had been done, whether for good or ill, and could not be undone. He continued to urge, in behalf the brethren who had joined in the appeal, the propriety of procuring foreign aid in behalf of the Church, and illustrated his argument by a Scriptural allusion to the case of Jonathan and Saul, when the former, without being guilty of any crime, though he had violated the law for the infringement of which his father had declared he should die, was defended by the people, who took the Government into their own hands, and when the popular will was expressed in the announcement that he should not die. So Mr. WARREN hoped, would the congregation act by those members whom they were now called upon to condemn.

Mr. ABERNETHY, as President of the Board of Trustees, took the floor, and proceeded to state that his connection with the Society had begun from its very inception—

Mr. FAIRBANKS called the gentleman to order.

Amid loud cries of "Order," the Chairman arose and stated that Mr. ABERNETHY might be allowed to proceed, in so far as he was only making an assumption in his own behalf, which would do no injury to any one else. [Applause.]

Mr. FAIRBANKS declared that that gentleman had no other right to claim the position of President of the Board of Trustees than that he had been elected to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. ALLEN; and he (Mr. F.) had been informed by one of the most eminent lawyers in the City that his (Mr. ABERNETHY's) right to that position was without legal warrant or effect, and, for one, he (Mr. F.) utterly repudiated it. [Mingled applause and hisses, which were only suppressed on the remonstrance of the Chairman.]

Mr. ABERNETHY continued—He reflected severely on the course of Dr. CHEEVER, and on the arguments he had adduced in his two hours' speech at the previous meeting. He claimed that the church was not Dr. CHEEVER's, but the Church of the Puritans, and that, in the latter capacity, the trustees alone had the management of its affairs. But it seemed that in sending out this woman (Miss JOHNSON) as the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, they had acted on the principle that the trustees had no rights which the pastor was bound to respect, and that the Society had no rights which the trustees were bound to respect. He advocated the propriety of adopting Mr. SMITH's resolution, and condemned a movement which represented the congregation as paupers, church-mendicants for British gold. In that view of the case he had no doubt he would be supported by public opinion, and he felt certain that in the estimation of all whose estimation was worth having, the man who would descend to this mendicancy would inevitably find that its result would be to diminish his influence and belittle his character. (Sensation.)

Dr. FAIRBANKS asked if that was meant as personal.

Dr. CHEEVER begged that the speaker might be allowed to go on without interruption, for the more personal he was the better it would be.

He enlarged on the humiliations to which the Church had been subjected through the conduct of its pastor and some of the members, and denied that the Trustees had ever had any intention of interfering with the rights of their pastor. Dr. CHEEVER had said that in the event of his being defeated in this matter he would throw himself into the arms of Dr. GUTHRIE or Dr. CANDLISH, of Edinburgh, and carry on the crusade against Slavery there. He (Mr. A.) would advise him to do so, for he was convinced he was in the hands of bad advisers here.

Mr. HART objected to this language, but Dr. CHEEVER interfered, and the speaker was permitted to proceed. He made grave charges of inconsistency against Dr. HART and Mr. HILL, and accused them of the most unfair representations regarding himself. It was in this way, he said that Dr. CHEEVER had been alienated from his best friends. [Laughter and applause.] And he thought the best thing for the Doctor to do, under the circumstances, would be to emigrate. He contended that if a third of the society were in favor of Mr. SMITH's resolution, the pastor should withdraw.

This disagreement was not to be considered as a contest for principle, but for property—a property on which was a church that, while it was capable of containing fifteen hundred persons, was occupied by the unscrupulous party which sustained Dr. CHEEVER, and did not number one hundred in all. He had too much regard for the reverend gentleman to wish him to remain in such company, but if he preferred their company, why should he not avail Himself of the money begged abroad, and retire with his friends to some more congenial sphere. After some further remarks from Mr. ABERNETHY,

Mr. WOODBURY obtained the floor, but yielded to Dr. WHITE, the Chairman, who was temporarily superseded, at his own request, by Mr. BENNETT.

He began by saying that, in the words used by the pastor, he was very much impressed with the comprehensiveness and weight of the issue before them, but undereteod that issue in a different sense. From the very first moment, when the knowledge of the begging expedition to England became known, it was opposed by the great majority of the Society. When that opposition was expressed, it was charged that those who took part in it were opposed to the pastor because they wished to ignore the Anti-Slavery movement. It was not so. The trial was in fact between the despotism of the few and the freedom of whole. He cited Dr. CHEEVER's language at length, and, among other matters, quoted from the third section of the rules of the by-laws affecting the Trustees, to show that Dr. CHEEVER's assertion to the effect that the action of the Trustees in regard to the foreign appeal was a "gratuitous insult," was without the slightest foundation, because the Trustees were bound to look after the pecuniary affairs of the Church, and because as a Congregational Church and society they had a reputation to sustain which would not warrant them any more in sending people abroad to beg for them, than would a merchant be regarded as reputable who sent some one from without his household to collect means for sustaining his domestic establishment. Another objection to this foreign aid movement was to be found in the fact that the money was to be sent to Dr. CHEEVER personally, and not to the Society. He now, after urging other objections, came to *the* issue, and wished what he had to say taken *verbatim* by all the reporters, if reported at all. It was, in point of fact, an arraignment of Dr. CHEEVER for the terms of his letter to Mr. SPURGEON, the *gravamen* being that Dr. C. had not only been a beggar—having sent a woman to collect $50,000, to be funded in the name of three irresponsible men, she receiving 10 *per cent.* of the sum raised—but that he had done so without consultation either with the Trustees or the Society. Furthermore, the speaker claimed that the pastor of any society was morally, as well as legally, bound to consult and abide by the feelings and wishes of that society; for on what other condition could any one become a pastor to a society. If he were not under an obligation to do so, in the main, then he (Dr. WOODBURY) did not understand the relation between pastor and member.

When he had closed his remarks, Mr. WOODBURY rose, but was temporarily interrupted by a motion to adjourn, which, not being seconded, was not put.

On suggestion of Dr. FAIRBANK, it was determined that (as he said) the question could not be decided within a week. Mr. WOODBURY be permitted to speak until 11 o'clock.

Mr. WOODWARD spoke in defence of Dr. CHEEVER until sometime after 11 o'clock, when the meeting adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

Central Park Matters.

PLAN OF WORK FOR THE YEAR—SUMMER FEATURES OF THE PARK—ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS—THE RIDES, DRIVES AND BRIDLE ROADS, &C., &C.

The delay of the Common Council in awarding to the Central Park Commissioners sufficient funds to carry on the work has retarded the progress of the Park to a great extent. The appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars was only allowed last week, and the money has not yet been paid over. There are at present but 700 men engaged, but as soon as the needful is forthcoming the force will be more than doubled, so that full 1,500 men will be employed within a few weeks.

The general features of the Park below the old Reservoir, or between Seventy-ninth and Fifty-ninth-streets, are finished, and the main work of the year will be in completing the details of that portion. This course is necessary in consequence of the backwardness of work on the new Reservoir, because the plan contemplates effects which can only be produced by having full possession of the ground. The disturbed condition of both Fifth and Eighth avenues, and of the vicinity of the new reservoir, will not afford a convenient channel of communication between the lower and upper park, while the extension from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth street is not yet completely purchased. Last Summer they had a rough grading of certain portions of the upper park, a distance of about fifty acres, which lies inside the circuit drive. But as already stated the upper park cannot be forwarded to any extent, until the Superintendent can have full possession of the lands to be improved. The portion of the circuit drive which is graded, will, however, receive its superstructure soon and be thrown open to the public. The ground within that circuit—some forty acres—was roughly graded and drained last year. It will be finished before next Winter.

The main operations on the Park this year must be south of Eighty-fourth-street, and even there they are a little restricted by the reservation of about sixty acres for the Zoological and Botanical Garden, chartered by the last Legislature. The location thought of for this purpose is east of the old reservoir and south of the new. Of course no work can be done here until the society organizes and the scope of its plan becomes known. The finishing of the vicinity of the reserved ground will also be retarded.

The work of 1860 will, therefore, be the completion of the roads in the lower Park, of which there are now finished three miles of drives, and more of walks; the extension of the road as far north on the west side as Eighty-fourth-street; the extension of the Ramble and all the walks in the same direction; the construction of the bridle road as far as Eighty-sixth-street; the completion of the terraces at either end of the magnificent promenade; the finishing of the lower pond by the adornment of its banks; the completion of the green—a beautiful level of about thirty acres, which may be used for a ball-ground and parade-ground; the completion of the cricket ground; the construction of a number of bridges, which have now but temporary substitutes; the construction of a more desirable location for the open-air concerts, so that occupants of carriages can be better accommodated; and the thousand minor details that must necessarily arise from the fertile invention of so talented a Superintendent as Mr. OLMSTED.

Among the many improvements under consideration by the Commissioners are schemes for providing a capacious house near the skating pond, to be used for the sale of refreshments; a plan for affording a cheap system of hacks, which shall at the same time yield a revenue to the Park; a number of boats on the lakes regulated in the same manner as the hackney-coaches, and the complete renovation and rearrangement of the old Arsenal, so that it can be used as a Lyceum of Natural History.

The delightful Ramble which gratified so many thousands of weary New-Yorkers last Summer has been much improved. The vicinity of the Cave has been regulated, a new bridge constructed, the walls extended, more shrubbery and trees planted, seats provided, and a neat little house built for the accommodation of ladies exclusively. Here can be found drinking water, basins, soap, towels and water for washing, and all the little arrangements of that nature that is (as require ☞The all silent female is strictly prohibited from receiving any other enticement than the salary paid her by the Commissioners.

Visitors who have not seen the Park since last season, cannot fail to be impressed with the vast amount of work done since that time, and the coming Summer will witness an attendance of visitors of all classes never before equalled. Already are the available spots visited by large numbers on the fine days with which we are being favored, and citizens of all classes, from the *millionaire* to the humble artisan, may be seen enjoying the delightful walks and drives, and snuffing the invigorating atmosphere. When the boats, the cheap hacks, and the grounds for the ball players, cricketers and military, are finished, the Park will present, on fine days, a scene of brilliancy and picturesqueness unequaled by a Venetian carnival—and that day, thank the energy and fidelity of the Commissioners, is not far distant.

The equestrians who frequent the Park are already quite numerous—and *equestriennes* besides. They will be glad to learn that as soon as possible the bridle paths below Seventy-ninth-street will be finished, and also the drive which will circumvent the new reservoir, and allow of the testing of saddle horses at full speed.

One of the most attractive points of the Park will be the main terrace which crosses the main drive, through a tunnel at the upper end of the Mall. Already is this massive work—the largest architectural work on the Park in an advanced state. The massive walls and vaulted ceiling; the exquisitely-carved columns—each with a separate and chaste ornamentation; the ponderous slabs for the landing, and the excavations, give a faint idea of what this work will be. When the mosaic pavement and ceiling are completed, the fountain in the pond immediately in front, the six swans, which are to be presented by the City of Hamburg to the City of New-York, located—and the tounge fully developed in the distance—the scene from this point will be one of the finest in the Park. The surrounding hills shut out all view of the City, while the water foreground, the romantically-arranged rocks, and the judicious distribution of shrubs and trees combine to produce one of the finest pictures in the Park. The whole effect is one which does credit to Mr. OLMSTED and his assistants in design, and to those who have been employed in its execution. Some idea of the scale upon which this portion of the work is conducted may be obtained from the fact that within a small compass the sum of $70,000 is expended, mainly for excavations, masonry, and architectural execution.

The turf in the Park is already in a fine condition, and all the finished walks are kept in excellent order. The grand Promenade (or Mall) is much improved by the replacement of about ninety of those beautiful elms which so unfortunately did not live. Their forty companions are flourishing.

The continuance of the excellent police arrangements, so admirably devised and conducted by Mr. OLMSTED, and the features above alluded to, must procure for the Commissioners the lasting gratitude of New-Yorkers, and for the Park an attendance of visitors fully competent for its vast proportions.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

LITERARY—Two Liberty Songs now Singing in England; An Ode to Heenan; HARRIET MARTINEAU on English Statesmen; Common Words; Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL—Farm and Garden Items.

THE PRIZE FIGHT—Full Report of the Fight for the Championship.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION—Full Reports of Proceedings on the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Days—The Debates on the Platform.

EUROPE—Details of the Latest News—The Savoy Question.

SUMMARIES OF NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

MEXICO—Latest from Vera Cruz and the Capital.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of both Houses.

RELIGIOUS—Notices of Religious Movements.

MISCELLANEOUS—Editorial Jottings on Sundry Subjects.

PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICS—Letter from Prof. GRIMKE.

Personal Gossip, New Publications, Obituary Notices, European Passenger Lists, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the best machine ever produced. Price only $110.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $50. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Pure Kentucky Bourbon.
50 bbls. and half-bbls. S. T. SUIT'S Salt River Bourbon Whisky, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
ATWATER, MULFORD & CO.,
Nos. 35 and 37 Broad-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross plait French-bosom Shirts, ready made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

DIED.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 20th-st., 1d-av. and 20th-st., New-York.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer,
LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF
OTARD, DUPUY & CO., PINET, CASTILLION & CO., AND RAYNAL & ALUSSE PALE AND DARK BRANDY,
AND
BROWN AND PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA AND MALAGA WINES IN BOND.
BURDETT JONES & CO will sell on FRIDAY, May 4, 1860, at 12 o'clock, within the store No. 109 Wall-st.—per samples drawn in bond—
850 packages Otard, Dupuy & Co. Pinet, Castillion & Co. brandy—vintage of 1858 and 1859.
300 packages brown and pale sherry.
178 packages Madeira wine
Catalogues on Wednesday afternoon.
Terms at sale. In lots to suit purchasers.

Pure Kentucky Burbon,
FROM S. T. SUIT'S
SALT RIVER DISTILLERIES,
ESTABLISHED 1830.
The above article, which is perfectly pure, is coming direct to us from the distiller. The brand being the oldest in Kentucky, and noted for its superior medicinal properties, we recommend it with all confidence to the public. Sold by every druggist in New-York and Brooklyn.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Eureka Sewing Machine Office Removed TO NO. 493 BROADWAY, (second door above Broome-st.)
Every MACHINE GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED Or MONEY REFUNDED.
Price $50 complete, paid for in weekly amounts.
Agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Sup't.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

!! Aquaria !! Aquaria !!
J. GLEASON & CO., manufacturers and dealers in AQUARIA. A variety of patterns always on hand. Also, a good stock of plants fishes, pebbles, &c. For sale at No. 454 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 490 Broadway.

Great Sale of Neck-Ties.
At only 50 cents each, a large variety now open, by
IRA PeREGO & SON,
Nos. 61 Nassau-st. and 381 Broadway.

John B. Dunham,
OVER STRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Coughs.—The great and sudden changes of our climate are fruitful sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stage of the disease, recourse should at once be had to BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Lozenges let the cough or irritation of the throat be ever so slight as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. Sold by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Everybody could be Useful and Happy if they had the proper occupation and knew how to control their passions and use their talents to the best advantage. A correct Phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, is just what is needed by most persons.

Luxuriant Whiskers or Moustaches forced to grow in six weeks strong and bushy, (even if there has been no beard before) by my magical Onguent, without stain or injury to the skin. $1 a bottle.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

Shirts, all Sizes, ready or made to measure in the best manner—a sure fit guaranteed—at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts.

To Hatters and Milliners. BEAUTIFUL STYLES of LEGHORN and STRAW BRAID HATS, for infants, youths and ladies. AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
A. B. ALSTON, No. 146 Broadway, 2d floor.

MARRIED.

GIBNEY—MIDDLETON.—In this City, on Sunday, April 29, in St. Gabriel's Church, by Rev. W. Clowlie, MORGAN GIBNEY, Esq., of Abbey Farm, St. James, C. L., to Miss ELIZABETH WRIGHT MIDDLETON, youngest niece of Rev. A. J. PRESTMAN, and late of Stratford on Avon, England.

☞ England and Dublin papers please copy.

BERRY—RUSS.—In this City, on Monday, April 30, by Rev. P. S. CHADBOURN, WM. F. BERRY, Jr., to SARAH RUSS, all of this City.

AUTEN—CASSIDY.—In this City, on Thursday, April 6 at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Chas. Shelling, JAMES W. AUTEN to ANNIE MARIA CASSIDY, all of this City.

SUTTON—SMITH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 26, by Rev. C. J. JONES, THOMAS U. SUTTON to MARY A. SMITH, all of this City.

FRATT—CHASE.—In this City, on Monday, April 30, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. A. G. Osborne, Geo. N. FRATT, Esq., to Miss SARAH E., daughter of William Crane, Esq., all of this City.

BUTLER—BUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 30, by Rev. Dr. Farley, JOHN BUTLER to ELLEN M. BUTLER, all of Brooklyn.

SHERWOOD—LOINES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, April 30, by His Honor Mayor Powell, PETER M. SHERWOOD to CARRIE H. LOINES, both of New-York City.

DIED.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 29, of disease of the heart, JAMES SULLIVAN, in the 73d year of his age, a native of Kenmare, County Kerry, Ireland.

His relatives and friends, and those of his son, Patrick J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, May 1, at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 126 Saint Mark's place (8th-st.)

☞ Cork and Kerry papers please copy.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Sunday, April 29, of consumption, CHARLES H., eldest son of Peter Crawford, aged 31 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 114 Varick-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

GRAUPNER.—In this City, on Sunday evening, April 29, FRANCIS GRAUPNER, aged 37 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 23 College-place, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His friends and the members of Beacon Lodge, No. 225, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend. The Lodge members are requested to assemble at their rooms, Odd Fellow's Hall, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SCHMIDT.—In this City, on Saturday, April 28, Mrs. FREDY ANN SCHMIDT, daughter of the late William Adee, aged 45 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, May 2, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 219 Bleecker-st.

HUNT.—In this City, on Saturday, April 28, of consumption of the lungs, Mr. R. W. HUNT, in the 61st year of his age.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

TREADWELL.—In this City, on Monday, April 30, SAML. E. TREADWELL, M. D., of Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, aged 45 years.

WOODRUFF.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, April 29, JOHN OGDEN WOODRUFF, son of the late Thomas T. Woodruff, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock precisely, from his late residence, No. 139 West 14th-st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

☞ New Orleans and St. Louis papers please copy.

LYNCH.—In this City, on Sunday, evening, April 29, MICHAEL LYNCH, aged 23 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place, from No. 79 Barrow-st., at 2½ o'clock P. M. this day, (Tuesday.)

PETERSEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, April 30, JOHN PETERSEN, a native of Sweden, aged 40 years, 6 months and 27 days.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) May 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the Westminster Church, corner 1st place and Clinton.

FLANDEAU.—At Flushing, N. Y., on Monday, April 23, ANNA ESTELLE, daughter of Robert H. and Margaret Flandeau, in the 4th year of her age.

JOHNSON.—In Jamaica, on Sunday, April 22, HENRY JOHNSON, of San Francisco, druggist, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father in-law, Hewlett Smith, Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday next, May 2, at 10 o'clock. N. B.—Trains will leave the South Ferry, Brooklyn side, at 9 o'clock M., and, returning, leave Jamaica at 2.55 P. M.

DE MEZA.—At Orange, N. J., on Saturday, April 28, VIRGINIA RANDOLPH, daughter of Virginia R. and the late Mathias de Meza, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2½ o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, from opposite Grace Church, Orange.

SMITH.—At Cherry Lawn, New-Brighton, S. I., on Saturday, April 28, HENRIETTA RIELL, wife of Israel Smith, and daughter of commodore Charles H. Bell, U. S. N., in the 28th year of her age.

JEFFREY.—In Rochester, on Thursday, April 12, of diphtheria, ROBERT, aged 15 years; on Tuesday, 24th, GEORGE GEIB, aged 2 years, children of William and Caroline Jeffrey; and on Saturday, 28th, CAROLINE, aged 34 years, wife of William Jeffrey, and daughter of Darius Geer, of this City.

A GARDEN IN WINTER CAN BE OBTAINED by planting all the choicest EVERGREENS,
Among which are all the new varieties from CHINA, JAPAN AND THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
The proper season to plant them is NOW.
For catalogues, apply to PARSONS & CO., Flushing, L. I., Or to J. B. PARSONS, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

OUT TO-DAY:
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR JUNE.
The largest comic sheet published in the world. Get a copy of it and see. Price only 10 cents. Published by T. B. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st.

DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries,
DELAWARE—*Extra Class, No. 205 April 30, 1860.*
54, 33, 63, 45, 75, 27, 16, 47, 67, 64, 11, 51.
DELAWARE—*Class No. 206, April 30, 1860.*
19, 42, 27, 45, 41, 55, 10, 7 24, 9, 68, 11, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, Or WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 317. APRIL 28, 1860.
58, 54, 11, 48, 69, 27, 6,

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

For sale or to let, a large fire-proof brick building, 50x75 feet, 4 stories high, with basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to I. P. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st.; ROMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money; no objection to a few lots of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit trees, within 25 minutes of New-York by cars every hour; first-class neighborhood. Inquire of H. HOAG. No. 75 Pine-st.

A SNUG HOUSE FOR SALE—LOCATED ON 48th-st, near 1st-av. House two-story and basement. Terms accommodating. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 2d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 169 2d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE House with extension for dining-room and kitchen, No. 76 Adelphi-st., between Myrtle and Park avs.; gas and water introduced, lot 25 by 100. Price $2,800.

FOR SALE—A NEW, BROWN-STONE FRONT, three story house, between 5th and 6th avs., in 45th-st; all the modern improvements. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD Bonds, a first-class house in West 34th-st., in perfect order, with all the modern improvements. Apply to W. R. TRAVERS, No. 22 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Six three-story and basement brick houses, now finishing, with every convenience. Price $3,800; rent $360. Apply at No. 79 Jersey-av., near the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 97 LEXINGTON-AV., THREE-story house, with basement and sub-cellar; lot 25 by 100. Inquire on the premises or at No. 76 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, THREE-STORY, HIGH-stoop house, between 6th and 7th avs., No. 128 West 26th-st. ANDREW LESTER & CO., 103 Chambers-st.

FARMS.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED at Fondas Bush, Fulton County, N. Y., 8 miles from Amsterdam, on the New-York Central Railroad, and 9 miles from Johnstown, the County seat. The farm contains 105 acres, all fine tillable land, with the exception of 15 acres of woodland. It is well watered, and a fine, large stream of water runs through it; it is free of stones, good soil, easily tilled, and in a high state of cultivation. The barns, out-houses and fences are in good repair. The land adjoins the village, and there are three two-story dwelling-houses and a store on the farm, at present rented to the tillable land, with the exception of evergreens surrounds the farm-house. A good cash business is done in the store, and the post-office is kept there. The village contains a large brick flouring mill, large tannery and two stores. One mile east is a village of 1,500 inhabitants. There are 8 cows, 3 horses and all the farming utensils, which will be sold with the above or separately. The roads are excellent; it is a healthy country, and decidedly the most desirable farm in that vicinity. Whether as a Summer residence or for agricultural purposes, such a farm is rarely offered. For full particulars, inquire at Nos. 92 and 94 Cliff st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY ACRES OF good land, within 1¾ miles of Rahway City depôt, half a mile from Hontonville depôt, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square, with a frame extension 28x35, two stories, built in the best manner and of the best materials; barn and other out buildings; apple orchard of best grafted fruit, pears, cherries and other fruit; the situation high, commanding and healthy, in every way desirable as a country residence; one hour from New-York City. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FOR SALE.—AT A LOW PRICE, A VERY DESirable Farm, pleasantly situated, 3½ miles from Sing Sing, about 44 acres of good land; a good two-story house, built a few years ago; wagon-house, barns, sheds, &c.; also, small farm-house on the place. The farm is well fenced, the bearing orchard, also a variety of other fruit trees. For further particulars inquire of LUDLAM & LEGGETT, No. 36 Front-st., or DAVID LUDLAM, Sing Sing.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN—A FURnished house with seven acres of land. This place is situated south-east of the village, 1¾ miles from the depôt, near the shores of Long Island Sound, affording the best facilities for boating, fishing and bathing. For beauty of scenery and healthfulness, it is unrivaled. The house contains ten rooms, besides kitchens, cellar and attic. Also to comprise five acres each vegetable garden, groves, &c. Rent, $300 a year. Also for sale adjacent to the above-mentioned property, building lots of from one to ten acres, commanding a magnificent view of the Sound. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., or to R. HOYT, Postmaster, Stamford.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR ONE or two years. The eligibly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is first-class, and in the most perfect order. The furniture is new and of the best description. A reasonable concession will be made in the rent to the 1st of September, to an acceptable tenant. Apply at the house, or to L. EDGERTON, No. 292 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FACING Stuyvesant-square.—A superior full-sized, brown-stone house, in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout, situate on 17th-st., fronting Stuyvesant-square, to let for one or more years. It will be let with or without the furniture. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; or THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 East 10th-st.

YONKERS.—TO LET FURNISHED—FOR the Summer season, as the owner is about going to Europe, a desirable cottage residence containing 9 rooms, with garden, stable and coach-house attached; house and grounds in perfect order. Possession given when required. Rent $150 per month. Address B. A., Box No 2,281 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, for the Summer or till April, 1861, a cottage; one hour from Chambers-st.; 8 rooms, furnace, hot and cold water, bath and water-closet, stable and coachman's room; 3¾ acres of land, very beautifully and healthfully situated, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire of RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., No. 260 Canal-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn.—A two-story and basement brick house, convenient to Fulton Ferry; a model house; has every requisite for comfort and convenience; is well furnished. For particulars, apply at No. 290 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED COTTAGE TO let at Salisbury Mills, Orange County, New York; ten rooms, garden of one-half acre; house 40x40, in good order. Rent $175 for six months. For view of house, &c., apply to BOYD & MORTON, 42½ Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAYSIDE, NEAR FLUSHING, TO LET.—The country seat of Joseph D. THURSTON, including lawn, carriage-house, &c.; the house is large, and commands fine views of the water; would be rented at a moderate price. Apply to ROBERT HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY TO 1ST NOVEMBER, A handsome country place at North Orange, N. J., completely furnished; grounds large and in high cultivation. Distance from the railroad station, about 5 minutes' walk. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or at No. 350 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—No. 324 WEST 23d-st. It may be seen daily after 10 o'clock A. M. For terms, inquire at No. 91 West 13th-st., of JOHN L. KENNIN.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NEW-Brighton, S. I., within seven minutes' walk of the landing. For particulars, apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife the second or third floor of a house on the west side of the town; must have gas and Croton water; rent not to exceed $31 a month. Address W. R. T., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—DESK-ROOM WANTED IN A respectable office by a young lawyer. Terms must be moderate. Address, for three days, LEX, Box No. 344 *Times* Office.

YACHT FOR SALE—OF 30 TONS, SCHOONER-rigged, fully equipped and in complete order. To be seen at the anchorage ground of the squadron. Will be sold cheap. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 2 Metropolitan Bank.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON LONG Island Sound, containing about 68 acres beautifully situated in a neighboring State, an hour and a half distant from the city by New-Haven Railroad, and five minutes' drive from station. There is a substantial house, barn and stable, carriage house and ice-house (filled); also a conservatory and grapery, containing a variety of fine grapes, a large garden, laid out in the best manner, and well stocked with all varieties of fruits berries and vegetables. The land is under a high state of cultivation, uniting advantageously woodland, arable land and fine building sites, and slopes beautifully to the water's edge on the whole front, which is nearly a mile in extent. It is situated near Green Farms, known as the healthiest part of Connecticut, and the favorite resort of invalids during the Summer season, and in a neighborhood of the highest respectability. This property has unusual advantages, being in perfect order for a gentleman's immediate occupation. Price $22,000. Terms easy. Apply at No. 235 5th-av., between 7 and 8 P. M.

CLIFFSIDE.—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, situated on the west bank of the Hudson, 54 miles from New-York, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., near Idlewild; contains 17 acres of choice land, with fruit and berries of the best selection; easy access, being five minutes' walk from steamboat and ferry of the Hudson River Railroad; the house is of brick and stone, 44 by 48, and commands a river view of 16 miles in extent; is furnished with furnace, gas and water, brick barn, 42x44, with wing, 24x40, will be sold furnished or unfurnished; possession given immediately. For full particulars, with a view of the house, size of rooms, terms, &c., inquire of CARSON & HARD, 44 Beekman-st. or BOYD & MORTON, No. 4½ Pine-st., Room No 9; or of the owner, D. CARSON, Jr., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD City property, a very desirable property on the east bank of the Hudson, 45 miles from the City, at Woodlawn, consisting of 200 acres first quality land, having a river front of 2 800 feet. This property is admirably adapted for dividing into country seats, having several beautiful building sites, covered with a fine growth of forest trees. This presents an opportunity for investment rarely met with, and needs only to be seen to be properly appreciated. Will be sold in two parcels of 100 acres each. Terms very favorable to parties wishing to improve. No incumbrance; title indisputable. Apply to SMITH & GODDARD, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, No. 3 American Exchange Bank. Cedar-st.

TO LET, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country-seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style, is large and commodious, containing eight bed-rooms, and three attic-rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grapehouses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE HOUSE, out-buildings and grounds, comprising about 10 acres, highly cultivated and ornamented, of Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., located at White Plains, Westchester County, near the Court House and Railroad Station, and one hour by the Harlem Railroad, from 30th-st. There are few places offered at any time for sale or to rent having more attractions, or which are more accessible than this. It is adapted in all respects for a genteel family; the house is of brick, with double walls, 50x30, and an addition 30x40, of the Elizabethan order. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RURAL RETREAT AT SOUTH YONKERS FOR SALE.—Consisting of a beautiful house, with 13 rooms, all finished water in the house—a plentiful supply at all times, and in abundance; six acres of ground, well laid out with shrubbery, fruit-trees, and an excellent kitchen garden; a fine lawn fronts the house, in beautiful order; the out-buildings are complete, having carriage-house stabling for several horses; the society is good, and surrounding scenery unusually attractive. To a City merchant this is a very desirable property, being only one hour's ride from the City Hall. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY, A DESIRABLE country seat of 80 acres, sixteen miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad, furnished or unfurnished. If desired, the stock, farming implements, pleasure wagons, &c., will be sold on liberal terms. The buildings are numerous and in good repair. On the premises is a fine vegetable and flower garden, well stocked with choice fruits. Large apple and cherry orchard. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 26 Broadway.

TO LET AT STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND—The substantial 3 story brick house, for many years known as the residence of the subscriber. It stands on high ground, overlooking the Bay, the shipping, City of New-York, &c., has large grounds, good water, good garden, &c. To a good tenant it will be let low, and, if mutually agreeable, the subscriber would board with the occupant. Apply to C. BARTLETT, No. 166 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BEAUTIFUL AND VALUABLE COUNTRY PROPERTY TO RENT.—The mansion at Fanwood, formerly occupied by Hon. James Monroe, is to rent, with several acres of ground. The house has 22 rooms, besides the basements, and is suited for a gentleman's country residence. The property is immediately adjacent to the house and grounds of SHEPHARD KNAPP, Esq., President of the Mechanics' Bank, to whom parties are referred.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMmer season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied with fine Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, within about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 14 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, a two-story cottage, with two two-story wings, containing ten rooms; is located on one of the most pleasant streets in the village and convenient to churches, markets, schools, Post-office, stores and depôt. Is accessible four times a day by railroad. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE PAFF, Senior, Hempstead, Long Island.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land, also, wash-house gas house, ice-house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN Acres, on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City, good buildings, choice fruit and shade, rich river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable, and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 10 Pine-st.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing 17 city lots; there are now two story and attic houses, with stores on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden. Address WM. SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

TO LET—TWO TWO-STORY DOUBLE HOUSES, very eligibly situated at Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., 5 minutes' walk from landing, commanding a magnificent view of the Bay, for a year or a term of years, either separately, as private residences or together, for a private boarding house. Inquire of WM. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st., or of Hon. E. A. SUFFERN, Haverstraw.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 30 acres of land, lying in the town of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, about 4 miles from Rhinebeck Station and 2 miles from Stattsburgh. This place has a fine view of the Hudson River and Railroad. It is in good condition, well watered, and has a variety of fruit. For particulars, apply to RICHARD SHULTS, on the premises, or to JAMES BOWERS, of Yonkers.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND GOFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, one hour from the City, with good dwelling, barn, carriage-house, apple-orchards and other fruit in abundance. Over or more acres can be had, as desired. Accessible at all hours by railway. CHAS. A. SHERMAN, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 37.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT TARRYTOWN—A brick gothic cottage, near y two acres of garden abundance of fruit and shade trees, fine view, &c. Also, another small but convenient cottage, with about one acre of garden. Price $4,000. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

A HOMESTEAD AT A BARGAIN,—HOUSE and barn, 40 acres of land, plenty of fruit and healthy, near depôt; one hour's ride from City. $3 500. Inquire of FERRIS & BEATTY, No. 65 Warren-st., or FERRIS, at Westfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. BLANKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William-st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

HOUSE TO LET AT WILLIAMS BRIDGE—A neat two-story and attic house, with 2 or 3 acres of land, about half a mile from Williams Bridge and Harlem Railroad. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c. ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPERty in or near the City, a pleasant place in the country, consisting of two acres of land, large house, plenty of fruit, water, &c.; 15 miles from the City. W. F. JORDAN, No. 18 Wall-st., Room No. 35.

TO LET—HOUSES AT FLUSHING.—STEAMERS and Railroad fourteen times per day. A large mansion, furnished or unfurnished, for a large family or boarders. Rent reasonable. Cottage four rooms. Rent $110. WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, May 1.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Tremont; house two story, basement and cellar, with about one acre of land; will trade for City property; a good chance to hire or purchase. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 183 Bowery, New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET IN PASSAIC, N. J.—A healthy location on the Passaic River, 30 minutes by New-York and Erie Railroad 20 trains daily. Part of a double house, with 5 or 7 rooms, for $125. Apply to A. SPEER, No. 208 Broadway, Room 12

TO LET—NEAR THE BOILING SPRING STAtion, Erie Railroad, a two-story house 9 rooms, and 4 acres of good garden land. Rent low. Inquire at No. 4 Beekman-st., in the saloon, or at the station, Boiling Spring.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—AT SCARSDALE Westchester County, 22½ miles from the City, on Harlem Railroad, furnished, if desired. Apply to AUGUSTUS BLEECKER, No. 33 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT—TO LET FURNISHED OR for sale the residence of J. T. Headley, situated on the banks of the Hudson, ten minutes drive from Newburgh. It is a Gothic building, designed and built by the late A. J. Downing. It has a bath room, hot and cold water, &c. There are over thirteen acres of land attached, with a good vegetable garden, fruit, and one hundred grape vines in full bearing. It is one of the healthiest locations in the country. An accurate drawing of the house, with the view from it, may be seen in the Academy of Design, No. 2 on the catalogue. Inquire of WILLIAM C. RUSSELL, No. 24 Pine-st., or CHARLES MORTON, 2½ Pine-st., or on the premises

TO LET—COTTAGE IN FLUSHING, CONTAINing six rooms, conveniently arranged; has a good garden attached, with a handsome variety of fruit and shrubbery, within eight minutes' walk of the depôt. Rent $180. Inquire of Mr. TOWNSEND, at the Depôt, or of WILLETT & CARLL, Main-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS, WITH excellent board, can be obtained by a family without children, or single gentlemen, in a small family who occupy a beautiful house, furnished in French style, with every thing conducing to elegance and comfort. Location central, and neighborhood desirable. Dinner at 6. Address L. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL FRONT rooms can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located, and has gas bath, &c. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Terms for two persons, $30 or $31 per week. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AT NO. 8 West Washington-place, for gentlemen and their wives and single gentlemen. The house contains all the modern improvements, and is very pleasantly situated in a quiet neighborhood.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 14th-st., would let, with board, their entire second floor, and a parlor and bed-room on third floor, to a party or a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen. Address G. E. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE ONE large room and one single room, well furnished, to let, with or without board, and the comforts of a home. Apply at 196 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 8 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bed rooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—TWO PARLORS, TWO ELEGANT suites of rooms and two single rooms, on first and second floors, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st. Dinner, 6½ P. M.

BOARD.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, in 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park. Can be seen any time, on or after the 21 of May, and will be let in suites or singly to families, or single gentlemen. For particulars, address any time this week. M. J. S., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN EAST 23D-ST., between 4th and Lexington avs., (north side.) Desirable rooms, elegantly furnished with all the modern conveniences, suitable for families. Also, one or two rooms for single gentlemen. Address J. P., Box 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A VERY DESIRable suite of front rooms, elegantly finished and furnished, on the second floor of a new first-class house, pleasant and healthy location, seven to ten minutes' walk from the South ferries, to let, singly or together, with corresponding board, on reasonable terms, at No. 154 Union-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR A SINGLE gentleman may be had with a private family, having a full sized, well-furnished third story front room, with gas and bath, in a pleasant location, convenient to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with real name and place of business, G. R., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family in South Brooklyn, about ten minutes' walk from the Atlantic Ferry, and a few steps from the Greenwood cars. Apply at No. 62 John-st., second floor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives, families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house, No. 59 State-st., opposite Garden-st., convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board, and a large comfortably furnished room, with large pantries, on second floor, at No. 84 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, may be had at No. 11 Monroe-place after the 1st of May; references required. Apply at No. 38 Willow-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at No. 347 Navy-st., near Lafayette-av. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant double or single rooms at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

BROOKLYN.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board, in a private family residing in South Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry; terms moderate. Call at No. 354 Hicks st., between Sackett and Union sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife, in some pleasant locality in South Brooklyn, two furnished rooms (large and small) with board, on moderate terms; references exchanged. Address, stating particulars, R. W., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLAIN, SMALL AND Religious family, for a father and two children, 13 and 16 years of age. Any such family, owning the house or not likely to move, and willing to give the comforts of a home at a reasonable cost, may address, for one week, H. J., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can have a choice of rooms, with board, in a first-class house in 34th-st., near Broadway, which is well furnished, and has all the modern improvements. Family private. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BED-ROOM, with gas, bath, &c., to let to a single gentleman, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

TO LET—AFTER MAY 1, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms in 16th-st., between 8th and 7th avs. for gentlemen only. House has all the modern improvements; family strictly private; best references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—THERE WILL BE two very pleasant rooms, handsomely furnished, vacated by the 1st of May in the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., suitable for a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen.

TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board; pleasant rooms with pantries on second and third floors, in house No. 141 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, half a block from Myrtle-av.

SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET AT NO. 19 Union-square, rooms fronting the Park, one suite on the second and one on the third floor. This is a very desirable location. Breakfast from 7 until 9; dinner at 5 and at 6 o'clock.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED, TO GENTLEmen, with partial board; a room on first floor, suitable for physician's or dentist's office. Apply at No. 118 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE YOUNG MEN TO occupy the second floor of a house situated in a desirable location up town, with board in a private family. Address HENRY, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A MODERN HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY a small private family, pleasant well-furnished rooms, in suites or singly, No. 50 22d-st., one door east of 4th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN BROOK-LYN—With or without board, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, in a small private family. Inquire at No. 98 Middagh st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—IN A pleasant house; location central; family small and private, at No. 60 East 24th-st.

ROOMS.—A COMMODIOUS SUITE OF ROOMS, for gentlemen only, with or without breakfast and tea, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place.

A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply at No. 311 4th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.—Steamer GEO. LAW leaves Catharine-st. daily at 2½ P. M. Accommodations of the first class. Fishing, rowing, sailing and fine salt water bathing, without danger of surf. A private bowling alley, for the exclusive use of the guests, free; also fresh water plunge-baths in the house. Good stabling and carriage house. Address W. S. HALLOCK, Oyster Bay, Long Island; or apply to WM. ALLEN, Comptroller's Office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY, RESiding in Cumberville, 8 miles up the Hudson, accessible by omnibus, cars and steamer, 45 minutes from City Hall, having the second floor, consisting of three rooms, would like to meet with a family of three or four adults. These wishing a quiet home, and where there are no other boarders, can address Box No. 7, Cumberville, New York. Permanency preferred. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THE SUMMER—Above the Highlands and near the Hudson (where no other boarders will be taken,) for a family consisting of four adults, five children and a nurse. For good accommodations a corresponding price will be paid. References given and required. Address Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN board at a private country residence located near the Hudson River Railroad depôt, distance 14 miles from the City Hall. The grounds are extensive and handsomely located, and the accommodations will be good. Address J. H. C., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE FOR BOARD.—A PRIVATE family, living 23 miles up the North River, and having a large house, overlooking the river for miles, within fifty rods of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, would take a small family to board for the season in exchange for furniture. For particulars, address C. M. V., paper store, No. 12 Greenwich-av., New-York.

BOARD IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—ON Morris and Essex Railroad, one hour from New-York, for a gentleman and lady, with privilege of keeping carriage and horses. Inquire at No. 11 Bible-House, or No. 683 Broadway.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, President and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F., TIDE, *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLing, No. 208 East 31st-st., Gramercy Park, with Park privileges, a desirable location, and house in perfect order; possession can be had at any time. Also, a commodious stable in 13th-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-STORy and and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike, consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.

Lofts corner of Broadway and White-st., 31x176 feet, the lower floor to be occupied by Messrs. EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

Also,

Lofts of store adjoining, 44x176 feet, lower part to be occupied by Messrs. BERUFF, BROTHER & SEAVER,

Apply to BABCOCK, BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Nassau-st.

PART OF A BROADWAY STORE

To let in one of the best locations, No. 415 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

STORES, ROOMS AND BASEMENTS TO LET—corner of Broadway and 23d-st., opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel, one large corner room, suitable for daguerreotype and photograph operations, having a large skylight; concert and lecture room, with windows on three sides, can be engaged before 1st of May; also, rooms for merchant tailors, mantua makers and milliners. Apply to JOHN R. ROBERTS, on the premises, or to O. WETMORE, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover square.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. E. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—SECOND floor and bedroom on upper floor of house No. 167 West 41st-st, near 8th-av.; is excellently arranged for the comfort and convenience of a small family, having gas, chandeliers, range and water-closet on the floor; marble mantels, grates &c. Can be seen from 11 to 3 P. M. Apply to H. CHEYNE, on the premises, or at No. 75 Barclay-st., up-stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES FAVORably known for many years as "THE SHADE," comprising the cellar kitchen, and second and third stories, of No. 11 Thames-st., with the whole of No. 11 Trinity-place, and the cellar, kitchen and store-room of No. 9 Thames-st. Rent $1,000. Apply to JOHN LIVINGSTON, No. 128 Broadway, third story, rear rooms.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON FIFTH-AVE-NUE TO LET OR LEASE—An elegant residence, beautifully furnished and containing all the modern improvements; brown-stone front; a stable in the rear can be had if desired. Address A. B., No. 1,023 Broadway, apothecary-store.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, No. 288 West 20th-st., opposite the college and beautiful grounds, between 7th and 8th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Also, house and lot for sale, No. 60 West 37th-st. Inquire of WM. FANNING, No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST class 3 story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M. or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—A GOOD HOUSE, BROWN-STONE front, size 25x62, in good order, located in First-place, Brooklyn, from the 1st of May. It will be let 20 per cent below its worth to an unquestionably responsible party. Inquire of Mr. EDWIN RAZER, corner of Union and Court sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—$400—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE story brick house No. 85 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, near South Ferry—second house west of Henry-st.—in good order, parlors, kitchen and chambers with stained glass doors, gas-fixtures, inside blinds, &c.; or will be sold very low. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

CHEAP RENT IN EAST TWENTY-THIRD-st., near Madison-square; furnished or unfurnished, a first-class English stone front house will be rented cheap for the Summer or for the year. Apply to J. BALL, No. 8 Hanover st., or address Box No. 3 829 New-York Post-office.

TO LET.—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY dwelling houses, situated 291½ and 293 West 19th-st; front and rear stairways; also, all the modern improvements. Apply to OWENS & KETTLEMAN, No. 288 19 h-st., or to BENKARD & HUTTON, No. 58 Broadway.

TO LET—ENGLISH BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, for $300; also a part of house; also, floors from $5 to $10 a month, pleasantly situated on 52d-st; fine river view. Apply to JOHN G. DAVISON, No. 81 Broadway, (up stairs,) or Strikers' lane, 52d-st., second brick house West of 11th-av.

TO LET.—NO. 93 FULTON ST., SECOND FLOOR, and No. 88 Fulton-st., second floor, to let; they are beautiful large and well lighted rooms. Also one large loft on third floor. No. 45 Gold-st., with or without power. Apply to J. H. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF offices, consisting of the entire second floor of No 137 Grand-st., near Broadway. Rent, $250. Also, the floor above, suitable for an artist or daguerreotypist. Inquire of J. L. JEWETT, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A lot of ground, 75 feet by about 190 feet, situated on the northeast corner of West and Clarkson streets, North River. Inquire of BENJ. D. BRUSH, Columbia Insurance Company, No. 10

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, May 2, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange:

Fifth-av. and Thirty second-st.—The valuable lot on the northwest corner of 5th-av. and 32d-st., being 100 feet [illegible] by 100 feet; $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's Office, No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 61 3D-AV., 42D, 43D AND 44TH-ST. LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

On Third-av.—14 desirable lots, east side, between 42d and 43d sts.

Forty second-st.—(100 ft.)—14 lots north side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On Forty-fourth-st.—23 lots north and south side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

On Forty-fourth-st.—11 lots south side side, adjoining the 3d-av. lots.

Title perfect. About 75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT AUCTION SALE OF GREEN AND HOT-HOUSE PLANTS—Including 2,000 Camelias.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 4, at 10½ o'clock, in their salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., (up stairs,) near Broadway, the entire stock of the Yorkville Nursery, (belonging to C. A. Mare, Esq.,) consisting of

2,000 Camelias—very fine.
Roses of every description.
Daphnas, orange and lemon trees, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., and a general assortment of green and hot-house plants (in lots to suit.) The sale will be positive, without any limit or reserve.
Catalogues ready in a few days.

D. S. Bough, Auctioneer—Office, No. 5 Cooper Union.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—DANIEL S. BOUGH will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 1, at 3 P. M., all the elegant furniture and costly decorations of the residence No. 21 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., a few doors west of Broadway. Purchasers can let their goods remain with us until after the 1st of May, if desired. This sale is well worthy of attention.

Parlors are furnished with royal medallion pattern velvet carpets, two solid rosewood suites, in rich crimson and maroon brocatel, carved rosewood centre, side and pier tables, reclining, easy and reception chairs, pier and mantel mirrors, fine oil paintings, bronzes and ormolu clocks, costly parian statuettes, china vases, rich decorations, &c., heavy embroidered lace and brocatel window drapery, secretary and library bookcases, ladies' fancy chairs and writing-cases, imported gas chandeliers, chess tables, quartettes, &c.

Dining-Room—Elegant Brussels carpet and rug, magnificently carved oak extension table and buffet and oak chairs to match, sofa and side tables, bookcase, oval oval oval rosewood marble clock and bronze statue, a magnificent assortment of table ware, silver tea service and salver, coffee urn, cups, spoons, forks, knives, &c., elegant Dresden China service for silver tea sets, rich cut glassware, decanters and liquor cases, engraved tumblers, goblets and wines, inlaid and ivory cutlery, castors, &c.

Parlor chambers are furnished with English Brussels carpets, superbly carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, couches, easy chairs, wardrobes, china toilet sets, fine hair mattresses and bedding, French mirrors, one 7 octave rosewood piano, lace curtains, shades, &c.

Third story and upper rooms are completely supplied with the ordinary and useful articles for such rooms, as Ingrain carpets, mahogany and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., all in fine order. Sale to commence in the dining room and parlors. Catalogues now ready.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rich Wilton and velvet carpets, covering French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, fine suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood grand forte 7 octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl and gold pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver opera glass, at No. 218 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 1, at 10½ o'clock. The entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of handsome costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and maroon reps; rosewood secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, three superior rosewood bedsteads, marble tops, with mirror canes and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture, elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake-baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops, costly decorated china toilet sets, best hair mattresses, fine bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suite of furniture in hair-cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, stair-carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

A. M. Cristalar, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.—FINE GOLD DIAMOND JEWELRY AND GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock the largest assortment of watch sand diamonds offered at auction this season, consisting, in part, of single stone and cluster diamond sets, crosses, studs rings, brooches and ear-rings, emerald, pearl, lava, opal, cameo, onyx, coral, turquoise and ruby fine gold sets, ear-rings, rings, collar and sleeve buttons, ladies' and gents' pins and brooches, studs, rubies, diamond cut pins, &c., &c. Also, gold and silver hunting (M. J. Tobias, Beesley, Yates, and other celebrated makers) patent and detached levers and chronometers, self-winding, double time, independent second chronometers and levers, ladies' hunting gold watches, silver hunting English levers, silver gilt detached levers silver hunting three-quarter and full-plate levers and cylinders, &c., &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade, being a well-selected stock, and will be sold without reserve. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

M. Griffin & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—MAGNIFICENT SALE OF household furniture THIS DAY. (Tuesday,) at the residence of James K. Briggs, Esq. No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock, consisting of two rosewood suites, covered in brocatelle magnificent grand action 7¼-octave piano-forte, with all the modern improvements and fully guaranteed, rosewood etageres, lady's secretary and bookcase, centre, side and sofa tables, statuary, marble-top, solid oak buffets, extension table, lounges and easy chairs covered in moquette French plate, pier and oval mirrors, China and glassware richly cut and engraved oil-painting by eminent artists, velvet and English Brussels carpets, rugs, bronze vases, ornaments of every description, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture and suite, beading curtain shades, &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, &c.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on WEDNESDAY, 2d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., (being a clearing out sale preparatory to their moving to their new salesrooms No. 141 Broadway,) A large assortment of household furniture, comprising a rosewood seven-octave piano; new and second-hand rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor suites in different coverings; sofas, sim and parlor chairs in plush and hair cloth; marble-top etageres; centre tables; secretary bookcases; French plate pier glasses, with cornices and bas-relief; Wilton medallion carpets; Brussels and Ingrain carpets; mahogany, rosewood, oak, and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, extension tables, hall stands, piano-stools; mattresses; feather and straw beds; bolsters; pillows, &c., &c., &c.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell, THIS DAY, May 1, at 1 o'clock, an assortment of new and second hand wagons, harness, &c., comprising turn-over seat, two seat road and buggy wagons, single and double harness, &c., &c.

Also,

At 3 o'clock twelve sewing machines, Howe's patent; all in perfect order.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers—Salesrooms No. 35 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, Bar-room and saloon fixtures, Billiard-tables, bowling-alleys, chandeliers, &c.,

At No. 660 Broadway.

The contents of the above saloon, consisting of marble-top counters, bar fixtures, chandeliers, mirrors, chairs, &c., together with two billiard-tables, cues, balls, &c.; two bowling alleys, balls and all fixtures complete.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers

At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale: carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, parlor furniture, paintings, engravings, mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, bookcases, secretaries, dining-room furniture, china, crockery, glassware, &c., books, prints, music stools, pianos, refrigerators, meat-safes, &c. Also a large lot of kitchen ware.

Browne & Nichols, Auctioneers.

THURSDAY, MAY 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., sale of books, prints, &c. Audubon's Natural History of Birds, (subscribers' original edition,) in perfect order; also, a valuable collection of miscellaneous works, many very rare; also, a few choice oil-paintings.

Wm. Myers, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, on TUESDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 45 Maiden-lane, the entire stock of crockery and glass, slightly damaged at the recent fire in Greenwich-st. Also, the stock of a dealer declining business. Also, an invoice of glass from the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company. Also, white granite and all kinds of common ware. Sale positive, to close consignments. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

J. Colton, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE AND ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MACHINERY ESTABLISHMENT.—J. COLTON will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the Harlem Railroad building, corner Centre and White sts., third floor, the entire stock and machinery for blocks, time register indicator, time-pieces, night clocks movements, tools; together with the unfinished work. Sale peremptory.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 79 Nassau-st., in consequence of removal, the entire stock of furniture contained in the store, consisting of carpets, mahogany sofas, chairs, mirrors, bookcases, extension dining tables, cutlery, dinner and tea sets, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds, bedding &c. The whole will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Wm. S. McIlvain, Auctioneer.

ROSES AND OTHER GARDEN PLANTS.—WM. S. McILVAIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 9 Nassau-st., the newest and most improved sorts of Summer flowering plants, comprising roses, verbenas, dahlias, carnations, herbaceous, &c., &c., from P. Henderson, Jersey City. Descriptive catalogues. All articles sold at private sale at the average auction prices.

Richards & Whiting, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will offer for sale at their auction room, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, May 2 at 10½ a. m., 500 cases boots shoes and brogans, well adapted to the City and country trade. Also, for account of whom it may concern, about sixty lots of stock goods. Sale without reserve.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell, TUESDAY, May 1, at 10 o'clock at No. 231 Pearl-st., extra large lot of goods, just from ship, in lots for dealers, and must be sold. Call and see.

AUCTION SALES.

Peter B. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, May 2 at 3 o'clock, at Weehawken, N. J., near the landing of the 42d-st. ferry, valuable trotting horses, owned by T. G. Ayerigg, of Passaic A. J. viz.:

A pair of bay horses, 8 and 9 years old, 15.3 high, long tailed the finest gelings in this country. One has trotted in 2.32 under the saddle, the other 8 seconds slower; have trotted in 2.43½ together in private, and 2.48½ at the Fair held at the Fellowe Course, Long Island, where they received the $500 gold gubiet. They will be sold positively without reserve to the highest bidder. T. G. AYERIGG, Passaic N. J.

Also a pair of coach horses, 16.3 hands, strawberry roan, short-tailed, were driven last week fifty miles (including the crossing of the Barclay-street ferry) in one hour and a quarter. They are 9 and 12 years old, sound and kind in single and double harness, used to driving in the City.

Also, one iron-grey mare, 14.3 high, 6 years old, raised in Vermont, kind in single and double harness; very fine saddle-mare—she resembles "Lady Suffolk;" has had no road driving. She can trot in about 3.15. Sale positive.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 10½ o'clock at No. 40 Union-square, (4th-av.) all the furniture contained in said residence, consisting of Axminster Aubusson and Brussels carpets; elegant carved rosewood suite, scroll pattern, covered in crimson and green brocatel; elegant gilt frame pier and mantel mirrors, marble pier base; elegant rosewood piano forte, made by Chickering; piano stool, carved rosewood centre table with rosewood top, ditto with marble top, mahogany extension dining-table, oak dining-chairs, elegant vases, carved rosewood marble top etagere, etagere ornaments, bronze groups and figures, crockery, china and glassware marble-top dressing bureaus, ditto washstands, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, elegant brocatelle and lace window curtains, gilt cornices &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, May 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 311 6th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.:

The entire stock of laces, embroideries, &c., contained in the above old established, viz.: Ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, worsted hosiery, babies' robes fancy articles, cords and tassels, tailors' trimmings buttons, gloves fringes, insertings, fans, &c., gentlemen's under garments, muslins, &c., &c. The sale will be without reserve, to close the concern, in consequence of the ill-health of the owner.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE AND LOT ON JOHN-ST., TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED ESTATE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 2d, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable Store and Lot, No. 77 John-st., north side, 96 ft. 4 in east of William-st. The Store is 82 ft. deep 4 stories in height, built of brick, with independent walls, cellar, pump, sub-cellar, and tan-vat room extending 18 ft. deep. Lot 25 ft. in width front and rear, and in depth on the westerly side 99 ft. 11 in., and on the easterly side 100 feet 11 in. $1,000 can remain on mortgage. For Maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

E. & F. H. Schenck, Auctioneers.

SEWING MACHINES AT AUCTION.—12 Howe's Sewing Machines for sale at auction THIS DAY, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, No 33 Nassau-st.

CONTINUATION OF AUCTION SALE OF CHARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, and to-morrow days (until closed out) at 10, 52½ 6th-av. A great chance for house keepers.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—John Fitzpatrick and Luke Moore, Plaintiffs, against John Hutchinson, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, John Hutchinson: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 34 Wall-street in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1859, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 5, 1860. J. F. BARNARD,

Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ap10-law6wTu

To the defendant: The complaint referred to in above summons was this day filed in the Duchess County Clerk's office at Poughkeepsie.—Dated Poughkeepsie, April 5, 1860. J. F. BARNARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

New-York Supreme Court.—Mary Stone and Henry A. Stone, her husband, against Edward Martindale and Mary M., his wife, Anthony J. Bleecker, James H. McMillan and Stephen Upson.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No 54 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March, 1860.

ALBERT CARDOZO, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in said Clerk's office on the 31st day of March, 1860.—Dated April 2, 1860. ALBERT CARDOZO, Pl'ffs.' Att'y.

ap3-law10wT*.

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON RAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.

MARY FARRAN, Executrix.

d13-law6mT* MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.

JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.

n15-law6mTu* JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.

Stolen from the Adams Express Company, April 16, the following described notes, all payable to order of EARL, SMITH & CO., and by them indorsed for JAS. SKINNER, attorney:

No. 13,383, N. Lamson & Co., Boston, March 2, 1860, 6 months, $316 69.

No. 13,366, Esen. Coreys Portland, March 12, 1860, 6 months, $336 43.

No. 13,365, T. H. Witherlys, Tool Company, Millbury, Mass., April 6, 1860, 6 months, $216 10.

No 13,366, Jos. H. Buckmans, Portland, April 2, 1860, 6 months, $178 01.

The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped.

New-York, May 1, 1860.

Notice to Tax-Payers.—Office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 10, 1860.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City of New-York for the year 1860 are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen, or for military services; and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

Section 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, chapter 302, section 9.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

To vendors of intoxicating liquors in the metropolitan police district.—Notice is hereby given that, by the provisions of the 42d section of the act entitled, "An act to amend an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 10, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his proper orders in respect thereto to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.

Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.

By order of the Board of Police
GEORGE W. EMERIE, Chief Clerk.

SHIPPING.

THE ROYAL MAIL NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$135
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang;
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wednesday, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'sday, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, May 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,

No. 4 Bowling-Green.

Southampton and Havre.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship

ADRIATIC,
Capt. Jos. J. Comstock,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31,
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept 11,
SATURDAY Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.

The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.

Cabin passage, $150.

For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.

Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TIVKER & MORGAN

Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.

Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 15 Faubourg Montmartre.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. Weston, Commander,

Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 26, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.

This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or running, the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage apply to

S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 23.

For Charleston, S. C., and the South and South-West—Semi-Weekly—U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.—The magnificent steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. Murray, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, May 2, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage as follows, with through tickets. To Charleston, S. C. $15; Columbia, S. C., $20; New Orleans, $39 75, Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $26 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The MARION, Capt. Foster, succeeds SATURDAY, May 5.

For Savannah.—The American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain Ww. C. Berry, will leave Pier No 12, N. R., on THURSDAY, May 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $26 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $27 75; Columbus, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15; including carriage fare at connecting points.

Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The North German Lloyds Steamship New-York, H. J. Von Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,

FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

Freight for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.

The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.

Passage to Norfolk: (stateroom and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

For Havana via Nassau, N. P.—The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. Brownless, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on

SATURDAY, 21st April.
SATURDAY, 28th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.

Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. States Passport Bureau, No. 282 Broadway.—Passports issued through J. B. Nones. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PHILADELPHIA

SHOE STUFFS AND TRIMMINGS BUSINESS FOR SALE.

The stock, good-will and fixtures of an old-established stand doing a large and profitable business, will be sold out on reasonable terms to responsible parties. The present proprietor retiring on account of ill-health. Address, with real name, &c., SHOE TRIMMINGS, Philadelphia Post-office.

First-class steam forge for sale.—Will be sold at public sale, at 2 P. M., on the 28th day of May, 1860, at the public house of Wm. L. De Benon, in the city of Reading, the property known as the Reading Steam Forge, in the city of Reading. Said forge is substantially built, and completely equipped with all the modern improvements, including a 7-ton Nasmyth steam-hammer and three Birk steam hammers, each with heating-furnaces and boilers attached. A tire-bending machine and oven; three puddling-furnaces, five blacksmiths' forges, two thirty-ton cranes, one largest class boring mill slotting machine, turning-lathe and sixty horse engine. Main building 300x100 feet, with sheet-iron roof; a carpenter shop and brick office, with fire-proof, &c., on the premises, which contain over 2½ acres. Said Forge is most conveniently located for business, adjoining the Reading Railroad, and so connected therewith that locomotives can take away and deliver cars of iron, coal and other freight without cost for hauling. Shutes run outside the building, by which coal, scrap iron, &c., can be dumped close to each furnace, without extra cost for hauling or labor. This Forge is capable of executing the heaviest work, having forged and finished the main shafts of the *Adriatic* (believed to be the largest ever made,) besides complete sets of forgings for numerous steamships for Government and other. The city of Reading presents peculiar advantages for the successful operation of such a forge. It is within 53 miles of Philadelphia, connected therewith by the Reading Railroad, and the Schuylkill and Union Canal; 108 miles by rail direct from New-York; 136 from Baltimore; 54 from Harrisburgh, and 54 from the Schuylkill coal region, whence the best anthracite coal can be placed at the furnace doors for about $2 25 per ton. Reading is situated in one of the finest agricultural districts of Pennsylvania, has a population of 25,000, and is noted for its general health and the purity of its water. As Berks county contains more furnaces than any other in the United States, iron of every description can be procured by the forge at the lowest prices.

Title clear of all incumbrance. Possession given immediately, and terms made easy, to suit purchasers. The Forge is in complete order, and is furnished with every necessary tool and appurtenance to commence work immediately on taking possession. It is a property well worth the attention of those engaged in the above business. For any further information, apply to

R. H. MUHLENBERG,
Cashier Farmers' Bank, Reading, Pa.

A rare chance for $75.—For sale—The tools and machinery of a well-established sash, blind and door shop in the village of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y. Depôt on the New York and Erie Railroad. Work enough for two or three men constantly. An excellent opportunity. Call and see. Inquire of VAN WAGENEN & SMITH, at the depot.

Notice to Bookbinders.—For sale, cheap and on liberal terms, a bookbinding establishment, elaborately finished and furnished with all the requisites for doing a more extensive business than any other establishment of the kind in the United States. For particulars address C. K., Box No. 770 Boston Post-office, Massachusetts.

Rare chance for investment.—The proprietor of a valuable patent, who finds it more than he can attend to, offers Town, County or State Rights for sale cheap for cash or approved trade. Agents wanted. Address, including stamp, F. H. F., care of S. B. Niles, Advertising Agent, Scollay's Building, Court-st., Boston, Mass.

Drug store.—Lease and fixtures of an old-established wholesale drug store for sale; intending to remove to their new store in June next, the proprietors offer the lease and fixtures of store, corner of Barclay and Greenwich sts. Apply on the premises.

For sale—Store fixtures suitable for a fancy store; counter with black walnut top; side cases (French glass 18x28.) in good order and modern style. Apply at No. 627 Broadway.

$100 per month can be made by a good canvasser with a capital of $25. A first-class article; sells readily at large profits. Address J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$1,200 a year made by any one with Fullam's patent $10 stencil tools. Samples free. Address A. J FULLAM, 212 Broadway.

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

To close a consignment, consisting of PLOWS, HAY and STRAW CUTTERS, CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, GARDEN BARROWS, CHURNS, ROAD SCRAPERS, FANNING MILLS, &c., &c.

A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

ICHABOE GUANO.

Two hundred and fifty tons, per ship *Tartar*, first quality, in lots to suit purchasers.

For sale by A. LONGETT,
No. 34 Cliff-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE 10 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 30, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depôt.
For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M. Mail train.

Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.

Returning, will leave:

Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:40 P. M.
Dover Plains, 6 A M
Albany, 11 A. M. Mail train.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after May 1, trains will run as follows, connecting with the steamer MATTANO:

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK, FROM FULTON MARKET-SLIP.
At 6 30 A. M.	At 7:15 A. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)
At 7:45 A. M.	At 9 A. M.
At 10 A. M.	At 11 A. M. (Hunter's Point Ferry.)
At 1 P. M., (crossing Hunter's Point Ferry.)	At 2 P. M.
At 2:45 P. M.	At 4 P. M.
At 4:45 P. M.	At 5:45 P. M.
At 6:45 P. M. (Hunt's Point Ferry.)	At 7 P. M.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

On Sundays trains will leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. Leave Flushing at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 5:30 P. M. Excursion tickets on Sundays twenty-five cents.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

Hudson River Railroad.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with trains North and West.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:30 P. M., Sundays included; Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 9:45 and 10:40 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M. and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

New-York and Erie Railroad.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. Marsh, Receiver.

Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad.—For Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Long Branch, Squan, &c., and steamboat Alice, Price from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

Northern R. R. of New-Jersey.—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMETS.

Winter Garden—La Juive.

The notable devotion to *dramatic* music which characterizes our present opera-going public cannot be better illustrated than in the avidity with which every opportunity of paying homage to works really large and meritorious is seized. There was a time when "Don Giovanni" failed to remunerate the enterprise of management; when its vast agglomerative characteristics, musical and otherwise, were regarded with disfavor. Now it is one of the most certain operas in the *repertoire*, and distrusted only by managers who fear that its splendors will dim any subsequent production of less lustre. MEYERBEER, who is the best known representative of the new school, is already a favorite here. His principal works have been received with enthusiasm, and although inordinately expensive to produce—when compared with others of the Italian *repertoire* equally celebrated—have never failed to pay a handsome dividend to the enterprising manager who produced them. In this, as in many other respects, we approach the French standard of taste, and yearn obviously towards things that are not only good in themselves but pleasant and satisfying to all the senses. We require in the present day dramatic effect, pictorial illusion, correct costumes and good music.

ROUSSEAU, whose ideas on the subject of the lyrical drama were generally correct, would have been satisfied with HALEVY'S "Jewess." It comes up to the strict definition of the word opera—a word, by the way, now sadly abused and brought to have a significance for negro minstrels and equestrian companies, as well as entertainments of a more distinctive character—which to his mind was an equivalent for a dramatic and lyric performance, embracing all the charms of the fine arts, with the warmer and more passionate emotions of human action guided by human wisdom, and thus exciting by the aid of subtle sensations not only interest and scenic satisfaction, but intense sympathy with the characters of the drama. The mind, the ear and the eye, said the philosopher, should be satisfied, and the union being deftly effected, the heart must naturally come in for a large share of enjoyment, for it receives tribute from all these auxiliaries.

The libretto of "La Juive" is excellently constructed; the plot evolved with the tact and discretion of a first-class dramatist; the situations always powerful, and the language incomparably superior to what we are now accustomed to hear in works of a similar character. It is so full and suggestive in many of these respects that none but the most liberal of managements can undertake its just illustration. For this reason we have undoubtedly remained in ignorance of HALEVY'S music until the present time, when Mr. MARETZEK gives it to us with all that can be effected in the way of scenic display and general completeness.

The story of the work has been so liberally disseminated in the advertisements that it is unnecessary to say anything on the subject here. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the most prominent points of the music, and the performance of the same.

In the first act the most noticeable members are the Cavalina of the Cardinal *Te pel rigor* (a fine two-four melody in a major key) the Drinking chorus for male voices, (an astonishingly vigorous composition, with an accompaniment for the brass instruments and a clever use of the full orchestra at the end) and the finale—(a singularly fresh ensemble.) After the labor comes the Grand March which has justly been regarded as one of the greatest successes yet achieved in the way of combined musical and pictorial effect. It opens with an *Allegro brillante*, six-eight time, in F major, trumpets on the stage accompanying the full orchestra and marvelous effects being wrought out by the trombones and contra basses; changing thence to the usual two-four time, we have the song of *Rahcel* accompanied on the cornet by Mr. SCHREIBER, and subsequently the same song by LAZARUS in A flat, with an accompaniment of clarionet, both exquisitely devised; returning to the original key the composer then gives us a delicious melody for the soprano and tenor, accompanied by the full swell of the stringed instruments. As if these effects were insufficient another one is introduced at the end in the shape of a cathedral piece, with organ and choir behind the scenes. The effect of this was lost last night owing to the excitement which prevailed after the duet.

A march, ordinarily, can be appreciated by the meanest intelligence; it is a thing to stimulate and step to. It will be perceived, however, that this masterly conception of HALEVY'S is not only different in design but materially different in execution to common pieces of similar intent. It requires instrumental precision and vocal force of the first order, for its just interpretation. Both these essentials were more than supplied last evening. Madame FABBRI'S supreme voice was distinct above the clashing of the instruments, and Signor STIGELLI'S rare delivery and emphasis gave that due prominence to the final phrases of the duet which the dramatist needed and the composer made imperative. A tumultuous success was the result. The artists were called three times before the curtain, and Mr. MARETZEK had to make his acknowledgements.

The second act opens with a short introduction, and we are then hurried to a gathering of Israelites at the house of *Lazarus* for the celebration of the Feast of the Passover; a delicious concerted piece in B flat, *O Dio, degli umani*, followed by a short *allegro* in the relative minor, leads to the celebrated Blessing of unleavened bread, *Or, voi, figli d'Abramo*—superbly declaimed by Signor STIGELLI. Subsequently we have a fine terzetto in E major for two sopranoes and tenor, a romanza in E flat, a duetto for *Rachel* and *Leopoldo*, and lastly a terzetto for two tenors and soprano.

The whole of this act depends on the tenors and sopranos. We were both surprised and delighted with the excellence of Mesdames FABBRI and BERKEL and Messrs. STIGELLI and QUINTO. They rendered the fullest justice to their parts without overdoing them. The music of the entire act is superb.

The third act affords an opportunity for the scene painters, and they have availed themselves of it to produce a fine tableau. There are dances and combats also which receive proper attention from the properly constituted authorities. The principal musical items are the Finale and the Malediction scene—the latter a tremendous bit of vigorous writing, and accompanied in a way that has not yet been surpassed. Herr WRINLICH, who played the part of the Cardinal, possesses a sufficient voice, but lacks musical emphasis. The other artists were, as usual, thoroughly satisfactory.

In the fourth act there is a duetto for *Rachel* and *Eudoxia* in a minor key, and subsequently two others in the major. The tenor also finds his grand *aria* here, a masterly conception, ending with an *allegro* in A flat, which is, perhaps, the best known piece in the opera. Signor STIGELLI interpreied it with the greatest success.

The fifth act is mainly dramatic, but contains a fine Funeral March, with good effects for the wood and brass instruments, and a Finale worthy of attention. Inasmuch as it was 12 o'clock when this section of the work was reached, we may, perhaps, be excused for not saying more on the subject.

It is seldom that a work of such pretension receives fair treatment on a first night, and we do not assert unqualifiedly that even in this instance it did so, but there cannot be a doubt that in all the essentials of good management and liberal desire to praise, there was successful effort, and a most cordial response. If incessant applause means anything, it surely guarantees a long run for the "Jewess." A triumph more complete, in all that makes a triumph pleasing, has never been put on record.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The last concert of the present season was given by the members of this Society on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. An attendance numerically stronger than on any former occasion gave pleasant proof of the popularity which the Society has obtained and still maintains. We have seldom witnessed a more brilliant gathering. The programme was somewhat curiously compounded. In the first part we had but one instrumental piece, the remaining numbers being entirely vocal. The second part was confined exclusively to BEETHOVEN'S 9th Symphony, which was played entire.

MOZART'S overture to the "Magic Flute" received the best of treatment at the hands of the orchestra then came a German song by ABB, sung effectively by Mr. MAYER, and admirably accompanied on the cornet by M. SCHREIBER; then the popular aria of "Ocean, thou Mighty Monster," from "Oberon," sung by Mme. JOHANSEN with artistic finish but deficient dramatic power: then a couple of SCHUBERT'S exquisite melodies by Signor STIGELLI, who, as a concert singer, is altogether without a rival: then a very fresh and pleasing chorus for male voices sung by the members of the German Liederkranz, and justly encored.

BEETHOVEN'S Choral Symphony terminated the entertainments. We have so often expressed our opinion of this work that it is only necessary now to speak of the performance. All the technical difficulties of the score were easily surmounted by the orchestra, but beyond this we failed to detect any special merit in the rendition. The *tempi* of the first, second and third movements were changed, but without, so far as we could detect, any clear object in the deviation. A colder performance of a laborious work we have never listened to. In the fourth movement the vigor and excellence of the chorus, and the ability of the soloists, infused some life and spirit into an otherwise dreary interpretation. The *nuances* of this section, without displaying any nicety of handling, were at least carefully observed by the conductor, and won for the Symphony a fair success. The greatest praise is due to the members of the Liederkrantz, who, on every occasion during the evening, exerted themselves with devotion and success.

MOVING DAY.—It may be thought heartless to allude to the fact, but the 1st of May,—the day most dreaded of the 366 in the leap-year calendar,—is upon us. To-day families who have not appeased landlords by submitting to the threatened addition to their rent, must take up their beds, carpets, sofas, and chairs, and travel to new abiding places. The clear sky yesterday tempted many to take time by the forelock, and cartloads of furniture were to be seen traversing the City in every direction. The carmen who are wont to lounge listlessly in the neighborhood of Chatham or of Union squares, found but little leisure until late in the evening, and last night, through their instrumentality, many families slept comfortlessly enough on mattrasses thrown down on uncarpeted floors amid piles of furniture Here and there through the streets last evening piles of straw and rubbish were blazing, but the great illumination will be reserved until to-night, for the annual game of "puss in the corner" which we play on so large a scale has but just begun. Where there was one uncomfortable family last night there will be ten to-night. By the end of the week, however, order will come out of the chaos into which May-day plunges the moving multitude, and for another year the inconveniences which attend exchanging one home for another can be forgotten. The month could not have entered the week on a better day, nor could more auspicious weather be asked for than that which yesterday promised.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO LAND AT WASHINGTON.—The annexed telegraphic correspondence, which passed yesterday between Alderman BOOLE, Chairman of the Joint Committee appointed by the Common Council to receive the Japanese Embassy, and Hon. Lewis CASS, Secretary of State, sets at rest a mooted question:

MR. BOOLE TO MR. CASS.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

Please inform me at which port the Japanese Embassy will first arrive. Most respectfully yours,
F. J. A. BOOLE, Chairman, &c.

MR. CASS TO MR. BOOLE.

WASHINGTON, April 28,

F. J. A. Boole, Chairman, &c.:

The Japanese Embassy will land first at Washington,
LEWIS CASS.

OLD ADAMS AND HIS GRIZZLY BEAR.—This unique dual or duo, created quite a sensation yesterday in our principal thoroughfares. Preceded by an immense nondescript, called a wagon, drawn by eight horses, which bore a band of music, Old ADAMS, as he delights to be called, followed on an immense stage, having for his companion his special pet, a grizzly bear, which he has subdued to the submission of pack-saddle and bridle. ADAMS, dressed in his hunting costume, with his immense grey beard, seemed to have as perfect control over the animal as most men would have over a dog, though many a looker-on shuddered at the thought that the unwonted sight and noise might arouse Miss Grizzly, and in a fit of feminine disobedience she might turn upon her lawful master. However, no such accident or incident occurred, and the happy pair were landed safely at their new quarters in Thirteenth-street, where they are prepared to receive their friends, and introduce them to their California relatives.

FUNERAL OF THOS. W. THORNE.—The funeral of the late THOS. W. THORNE took place on Saturday from his residence corner of Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue, and was attended by a large number of merchants and business acquaintances of the deceased. The services were performed by Rev. Mr. WILEY, of the Episcopal Church. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers; Wm. E. Dean, Hugh Laing, Sidney Mason, John M. Smith, Mr. Schlessinger, Moses Tucker, Geo. F. Nesoitt, Gilbert Davis. Physicians—Drs. McClelland and Parker. The remains were deposited in the family vault of the Cemetery in Second-street, near Second-avenue.

A PREMIUM FOR THRIFT—HELPING THE NEWSBOYS.—CYRUS W. FIELD, in company with Prof. MITCHELL, recently visited the Newsboys' Lodging House. He was so well pleased with the industrious and economical habits developing among the newsboys, owing to the establishment of their Bank, that he said he would give a premium of $5 to the boy who would have saved most money during the month. The largest sum deposited by one boy was $29 83. Thirty-two boys saved $124. The fortunate lad having called on Mr. FIELD, gratefully received the reward of his industry.

CORRECTION.—The *Arago* sailed on Saturday with *two* hundred and fifty-one passengers—erroneously reported one hundred and fifty-one.

Police Reports.

DISREGARDING THE SUNDAY LAW.

Sebastian Eustache, keeper of the theatrical and drinking saloon, Nos. 515 and 517 Fourth-street, gave bail in $300 before Justice BRENNAN yesterday to answer a complaint for giving a dramatic entertainment on Sunday. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Edward Hannam and Otto Hoym, proprietors of the New-York Stadt Theatre, and James Connor and —— Sich, of the Volks Garten, No. 45 Bowery, on a similar charge. Frederick Hellberg and John Reed were likewise required to find bail in $300 to answer a charge of gambling in a game called Tivoli, at the Volks Garten. The following-named parties were arrested for selling liquor: John Dudliss, No. 108 Avenue D; Henry John, No. 58 Avenue B; John McGann, No. 189 Rivington-street; Michael McCoy, No. 77 Cannon-street; Thomas Kerrigan, No. 169 First-avenue; Louis Taegg, No. 93 Delancey-street; Mich. McCoy, No. 289 Rivington-street; John Fuller, No. 129 Bowery; Henry Schwartz, No. 57 Pike-street; John Costar, corner of Broome and Cannon streets; Thomas Gleason, No. 284 Seventh-avenue; Thomas Mulligan, No. 384 Seventh-avenue; Laurence Byrne, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirtieth-street; August Newman, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, and James Wallace, No. 238 First-avenue. Most of the accused were made to furnish a surety in $100 for their appearance to answer, although in some cases the bail was fixed at $300.

FOUL PLAY.

Wm. H. Lyons died at the City Hospital eight or ten days ago, as was supposed in consequence of a fracture of the skull sustained by being pushed from a car in West Broadway by the conductor. There were suspicions that he had received his injuries previously, and the detectives have ascertained that on the evening in question Lyons had been in a drinking saloon, near the corner of Park-place and Broadway with a girl named Jennie Henderson. When he came to settle for the refreshments they had partaken of, he claimed that the charges were too high. Daniel Lewis, a waiter in the establishment, it is alleged told him he that must pay or be put out of the saloon, and finally knocked him down. Lyons fled but Lewis followed him to the street and felled him to the pavement. The girl, who had been in his company, ran away, and her companion, anxious to get home, got upon a car and was pushed off as was proven at the Inquest. Lewis is in custody at Head-Quarters to await a further examination.

A PETTY SWINDLER.

Mr. Ogden Dowington, a shoemaker in Third-avenue, alleges that he permitted one Henry Livingston to carry away eight pairs of shoes from his store, for the purpose of fitting the members of his family, but that neither the shoes nor the money for them were returned. Mrs. Henrietta Nichols, of No. 62 West Thirty-third-street, likewise asserts that Livingston obtained a loan of $25 from her, by falsely representing that he was the owner of house No. 100 West Thirty-eighth-street. Justice QUACKENBUSH held the accused for trial.

FASHIONABLE SPORT—LEAVING HIS MARKS.

Patrick Garvey and Raphael Marks, two pugilistic cobblers, became engaged in a quarrel yesterday afternoon, in the shoe store, No. 143 West Broadway, and after pummeling each other for some time, Marks knocked his antagonist down with a heavy club and then put off his under lip. Both men were arrested, and Justice WELSH sent Marks to Prison in default of $1,000 bail, on a charge of felonious assault, while Garvey was conveyed to his residence, No. 107 West Broadway, and received the attention of a physician.

A SCURRILOUS PUBLICATION SUPPRESSED.

Sergeant Lefferts, in company with Detectives Macdougall, Bennett and Sampson, yesterday seized 8,000 copies of a scurrilous sheet known as the *City Life*, which has aggravated greatly a large number of persons, whose names have appeared in its columns. Subsequently Benj. F. Okie and Wm. H. Dayton, newsdealers, who are said to be the agents of the paper, were apprehended. They denied that they have had anything to do with the editorial department of the paper, but were committed for examination by Justice QUACKENBUSH.

BAD INVESTMENT.

Joseph Levy, a colored waiter at the Metropolitan Hotel, preferred a charge of false pretences against Gilbert Brown, a fellow waiter, to whom, he alleged, that he advanced $160 to assist him in starting an oyster saloon in Canal-street. Brown, he says squandered the money in Philadelphia. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed him for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM FALLS.

Michael Lynch was so seriously injured on the 20th inst., by falling from a scaffold at the new building corner of Reade and Church streets, where he was employed, that he died yesterday at the New-York Hospital....Joseph Hoffman, a German, 30 years of age, was almost instantly killed yesterday morning, by falling through the hatchway on the fifth story of No. 100 Walker-street. Coroner SCHIRMER investigated both cases.

THE RATS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Coroner JACKMAN yesterday finished the investigation of the circumstances attending the death of an infant which was found dead in bed with its mother, at Bellevue Hospital, and partially eaten by rats. A great deal of testimony has been taken, without having elicited any facts in addition to those which have already been made public. The jury attribute the infant's death to accidental suffocation, and recommend that proper means be adopted to rid the Hospital of the vermin that infest it. They also recommend that the Commissioners appoint a night watchman to guard the wards of the institution. These recommendations have already been put in force by the authorities.

Fire.

DESTRUCTION OF STABLES—SIX HORSES BURNED.

The frame stables in the rear of No. 281 West Thirty-eighth-street, owned by WM. R. DAVIDSON, were burned at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, with those adjoining, occupied by RYAN & WEHMANN, and the cooper's shop of CONRAD MILLER. Three horses, three wagons, two ice-carts, and five sets of harness, belonging to Mr. DAVIDSON, valued in the aggregate at $1,200, were burned. Messrs. RYAN & WEHMANN likewise lost three horses, worth $400, and Mr. MILLER suffered a loss of $140. None of these parties had their property insured. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

LARGE DEFICIENCY IN THE STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND—MOVEMENT FOR A SANITARY COMMISSION.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller, and referred, reporting a deficit of $2,022,892 87 in the Street Improvement Fund—for regulating, grading and paving; and transmitting the draft of an ordinance authorizing the loan of money in anticipation of the forcible collection of the unpaid assessments.

Alderman BOOLE offered a preamble and resolutions, which were laid over, setting forth that the public health of this City is at present below that of many other large cities, and providing for a Committee of One from each Board of the Common Council, who shall associate with them a competent scientific man, to be selected and recommended by the New-York Sanitary Association, to constitute a commission to investigate the subject, and report the result, together with a system for the sanitary government of the City.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel stating that the Common Council has power to remove incumbrances to trade and commerce on piers owned by the City.

A resolution was offered and referred, to allow the City Inspector to fit up his office at an expense not to exceed $3,000.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday next.

ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES.

The Committee on contested seats met, yesterday, at the appointed hour, but at the request of the counsel for Alderman MITCHELL, the sitting member, adjourned until Wednesday at 1 P. M., with the distinct and mutual understanding that it was to be the final meeting, and that thereafter no testimony could be taken.

The Committee on Markets, which was to have met yesterday, adjourned also until Wednesday at 2 P. M., and the Committee on Finance held their regular meeting at 4 P. M., but transacted only routine business.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CAMP EQUIPAGE—RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE VISITORS.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, referred to the Committee on Finance a resolution which has passed the Aldermen, appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of camp equipage for the Seventh Regiment; also, the resolution appropriating $30,000 for the reception of the Japanese visitors, provided a detailed account of said expenditures be furnished, signed by a majority of the Committee.

The resignation of Councilman PINCKNEY from the chairmanship of the Committee on the Reception of the Japanese was accepted.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of the appropriation for the camp equipage of the Seventh Regiment, but the matter had to lay over under the rule.

The sum of $500 was appropriated for the Opthalmic Hospital.

The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating $1,800 to vest the three years' lease of a portion of slip, foot of Christopher-street, in the Hudson Navy.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

ROUNDSMEN APPOINTED—REPORTS OF THE SANITARY POLICE.

Messrs. BOWEN and BERGEN met at Headquarters yesterday afternoon. A resolution was passed, re-establishing the roundsmen abolished by the old Board. Two roundsmen are to be appointed from the patrol force for each Precinct, and the sergeants are hereafter to be appointed from such roundsmen.

The Sanitary Police reported seventy places in New-York, and fourteen places in Brooklyn, in a filthy condition. The Board ordered the customary three days' notice to the owners, and that, in case the premises are not renovated in that time, they be cleaned at the expense of the property. The Board decided to meet daily at 1 P. M., commencing to-day.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

REMOVAL OF ALL THE OFFICES AND BUREAUX.

The Comptroller having effected the necessary arrangements with the owners of the new building occupied jointly by the *Daily News* and *Frank Leslie's Magazine*, for the use of the upper floors, to be occupied by the City Inspector, (who declined, on the score of personal danger, to occupy the rooms in the new miscalled building recently erected on Centre-street,) that official moved into his new quarters yesterday, and hereafter, until another hegira comes around, all the bureaux connected with this Department will be under one roof.

The City Inspector, with his subordinates, occupies the entire second floor; the Superintendent of Sanatary Inspection, and those directly connected with his bureau, the third floor. The rooms, as arranged, are well lighted and well ventilated, and the great object of having everything connected with one Department is attained, as the offices in Essex Market are also removed to this building.

Everything, yesterday, indicated confusion worse confounded; but a few days under the energetic management of Mr. DOWNING, who is intrusted with the division and arrangement of the offices, will enable us to resume our regular reports. If this concentration of bureaux in one building shall in this case prove as economical to the City as has been the case with the Street Commissioner's Department, it will be a source of congratulation to tax payers, and a decided benefit to the City.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 21st day of April to the 28th day of April 1860.

Men, 117; Women, 113; Boys, 130; Girls, 131. Total, 491. Adults, 222; Youths, 19; Children, 250. Males, 247; Females, 244. Colored persons, 13.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	4	Debility, Infant.	6	Inflam. Lungs	39
Albuminu'a and Bright's dis. of kidneys	2	Diarrhœa	6	Inflam. Stomach	6
		Diphtherite	7	Inflam. of Throat	3
		Dropsy	7	Inflam. of Veins	2
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy in chest	3	Liver, disease of	1
Asthma	4	Dropsy in Head	12	Lungs, dis. of	1
Bleeding from lungs	1	Dysentery	1	Marasmus, Adt.	2
		Enl'rgm't heart	1	Marasmus, Inf't	19
Bleeding from womb	2	Epilepsy	2	Measles	2
Bronchitis	3	Erysipelas	2	Mortification	1
Cancer	8	Fever, gastric	1	Pleurisy	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, puerp'l	3	Scirrhus	1
Congest'n brain	11	Fever, scarlet	67	Scrotula	6
Congest'n lungs	3	Fever, typhoid	1	Skin, disease of	1
Constip. bowels	1	Fever, typhus	5	Small-pox	7
Consumption	74	Hip, disease of	1	Softening Brain	2
Convul's, Inf'nt	22	Hooping Cough	6	Teething	1
Convul's, pu'p'l	1	Inflam. Bowels	3	Tumor of ov'ar's	1
Croup	15	Inflam. of Brain	16	Ulcer'n of throat	1
Debility, Adult	8	Inflam. of Chest	2	Unknown	1
				Worms	1
Total					441

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burn'd or Scald	2	Delirium trem's	6	Old Age	11
Casualties	4	Drowned	12	Phthisic B'th	6
Fracture of skull	2	Lues venerea	1	Suffocat'n, accl.	1
Compres. brain	2	Intemperance	3	Suicide by cam.	1
Total					50

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending May 1, 1858	407	Increase	34
Week ending April 30, 1859	366	Increase	125
Week ending April 21, 1860:			
From absolute disease	390		
From external causes, &c	32		422
Week ending April 28, 1860:			
From absolute disease	441		
From external causes, &c	50		491
Increase this week			69

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

APPOINTMENT OF WARDEN FOR RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Mr. WILLIAM R. STEPHENS received yesterday the appointment of Warden on Randall's Island, at the hands of the Board of Commissioners, and was soon afterwards sworn in by Judge DALY, the Mayor and acting Mayor being absent.

Mr. STEPHENS, who is a son-in-law of Judge B. OSBORNE, was an old and esteemed Police Officer under the old *régime*, and, when the first new Police law was passed, was not appointed. During the Mayoralty of Mr. WESTERVELT he was made First Marshal, in the place of ASHER TAYLOR, (now Vice-President of the Market Insurance Company,) who had resigned, and filled the office from that time until the last accession of Mr. WOOD, when he was removed to make place for Col. BURNHAM, the present occupant of the position. Mr. STEPHENS, while in the Mayor's office, won unanimous commendation by his firm, fair and perfectly impartial dealing, and will no doubt fill the office with credit to himself and strict justice to the City. He will enter upon his duties at once.

The following paragraph, concerning a New-York lady, appears in the St. Louis *Republican*: "The little chapel of the Convent of Mercy was the scene of an interesting occasion on the 20th instant, consequent upon the solemn religious profession of Miss Anastasia Walker, who, on that day, formally became of the Sisterhood of Mercy, whose calling it is to assist the sick and instruct the orphan. The lady thus enrolled is the daughter of the late John Walker, Esq., of New-York City. The Rector of the St. Louis University (Father Coosemans) officiated.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

COMMON COUNCIL—COST OF THE FERRY WAR.—A regular meeting—and the last—of the present Board of Alcermen, was held last evening. Considerable routine business was transacted, when the following report was presented: The Committee on accounts of the Special Committee on Ferries report, that they have made such examinations and find the accounts correct. The amount expended in the conducting of the suit instituted by the Attorney-General against the corporate authorities of the City of New-York, and in various injunctions, and in the efforts to pass the bill to reduce the rates of ferriage to one cent, is $9,617 85, and under assurances and indications which justified a belief that the object would be accomplished. The prosecution of the suit has been attended with very valuable results thus far, and there is every reason to hope that still further advantages will follow. The great point, that the governmental powers over the ferries still rest with the Legislature, has been established by the decision of Judge HOGEBOOM, as well as the power of the Legislature to regulate the rates of ferriage and against the lessees of the ferries. The results are of inestimable value to the citizens of Brooklyn, and encourage the belief that, with proper exertions hereafter, they will be emancipated from the burden of undue oppression created by the improper action of the New-York Common Council; and that the management of the ferries will be placed by the Legislature in the hands of impartial Commissioners, who will license and protect the interests of all equally. Signed—ROBERT FURY, CHARLES JENKINS, CHARLES FRANKE. The report was accepted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday evening next.

CITY RAILROADS.—The Central Railroad Company on Atlantic-street, which commenced operations about the 1st of October last, yesterday declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on their capital stock out of the earnings during the the last three months, besides placing $12,000 to profit and loss account. The business of this Company has been steadily increasing since the road was first opened. They intend to put cars on the Furman-street route next week, and this will greatly increase the travel on the main route. It is now definitely fixed that steam will be entirely removed from Atlantic-street on Aug. 1 next, on and after which time the Central Company will run cars to East New-York and Jamaica, just as often as the public travel requires. The Southside Railroad Company has been organized by electing the following-named gentlemen as officers: President—ALEXANDER J. BERGEN. Treasurer—C. Brush. Secretary—Benjamin K. True. Directors—A. J. Bergen, A. G. Thompson, Richard Higbie, B. K. True, C. Brush, John Dikeman, S. W. Siocum, Stephen C. Snedeker, James Cruikshank, Edward H. Seaman, Wm. Floyd Jones, Willet Charlick, Wm. R. Foster.

THE NEW GAS-WORKS.—The works of the Citizens' Gas-Light Company are in course of construction on Gowanus Canal, at the foot of Hoyt-street, and will be completed and in full operation by the 1st of October next, when the Company will be ready to supply gas to all wish to use it. The laying of the street mains will be commenced in June. The works at the foot of Hoyt-street will consist of a brick retort house, 200 feet long by 63 feet 4 inches wide and 25 feet high above the ground floor; a purifying-house, of brick, 123 feet long by 31 feet wide and 25 feet high; a two-story brick building, 42 feet square, for an office, with an extension, in which will be placed the regulating meter. There are to be two supply tanks, each 86 feet in diameter; and, when the works are completed, the Company will be able to manufacture about 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day. All of these walls are being put up in the most substantial manner. The foundations are already laid, and there is no doubt but what the works will go into operation at the time specified. This Company will furnish gas to private consumers at $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and will make no extra charge for meters or connecting.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—Several of the parties arrested on Sunday for selling liquor in violation of law, were brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday morning, for examination. The counsel of accused raised an objection to proceeding, on the ground that it was not a criminal offence they had committed, but that if they had violated the law at all they could only be subjected to a fine of $50, which must be recovered for the benefit of the Police Department through the District-Attorney. The Justice, desiring time to consider the point raised, adjourned all of the cases over to Thursday next.

UNSAFE PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.—Public School Building No. 8, on Middagh-street, is in a very unsafe condition, the walls being so cracked that they are liable to fall at any time. A number of children have already been withdrawn from the school, and the whole school will, doubtless, be broken up, unless some immediate action is taken to guard against an accident.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A boy named JOHN MAGUIRE was run over by a coal-cart in Van Brunt-street yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. The driver of the cart was arrested by the Police of the Third Precinct.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $5 bills on the Wamsutta Bank of Fall River, Mass., were circulated in this City yesterday. One arrest was made for attempting to pass this kind of money.

Not Promoted—A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Will you be kind enough to correct a statement in your paper of this morning that I had been appointed Superintendent of the Union Ferry Company. I have been engaged to go in the employ of the Company, but not in the position or at the wages you mention. Not wishing to assume honors or positions that do not belong to me,

I am, very respectfully yours,
N. SHAWMAN.

BROOKLYN, Monday, April 30, 1860.

NEW-JERSEY.

Identification of the Body of the Murdered Woman.

STORY OF A FAST WOMAN AND HER FATE.

The inquest on the body of the female who was found gagged and sunk with a barrel of pitch at the York-street dock, on the 14th of April last, was concluded last night before Coroner MORRIS, at the Station-house in Jersey City. The announcement of the fact caused great excitement, and hundreds of people called at Dr. QUIDOR'S office to view the head, which had been severed from the body and preserved in alcohol. Some of these called from motives of curiosity, others, thinking that that they might recognize it as is that of some person with whom they were acquainted, and of the whole number about forty persons were of the impression that the description which had been published answered in some respects that of missing friends. No person was known to have been missed from Jersey City, and the impression prevailed that the victim and perpetrators of the crime belonged in New-York. Coroner MORRIS accordingly applied to Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER to assist in unravelling the mystery, and Officers ELDER and YOUNG were detailed for the purpose. On the Tuesday following the discovery of the body, a genteel appearing young man called upon Dr. QUIDOR and asked to look at the head, stating that the description answered perfectly with that of his wife, with the exception that instead of one ear having been torn out, where they had been pierced for earrings; both had been torn out, but that one of them had been healed up, leaving a slight scar. The Doctor, on examination, discovered a scar as stated. The young man then departed, but returned again on the following day, and requested that the body might be exhumed—stating, further, that, if it was the body of his wife, there would be found a small scar on the right groin, caused by an abscess; a peculiar, thick toe-nail on the right toe, and large bunions on the large toe-joints. Dr. QUIDOR, accompanied by Coroner MORRIS and the young man, proceeded to the New-York Cemetery and caused the remains to be exhumed, when the marks were all found as described. The young man, who is known as "Boston Charley," stated that he had not lived with his wife for over two years; that she had resided at the Bradreth House, St. Denis Hotel, and other places, living a fast life. These facts were communicated to Deputy CARPENTER, and furnished a clue for the officers to work upon, and by which means they tracked Mrs. RICHARDSON for a period of over two years, during which time she lived in magnificent style at the St. Denis; next to the house in Astor-place; from thence to the St. Julien Hotel; next to a private house in University-place; from there to the Lafarge House, whence she went on board the steamship *Cahauba* on the 12th of January, for New-Orleans, which was the last positive information they had of her. The hotel books revealed the fact that a wealthy young gentleman, of family and high standing in the community, had paid Mrs. RICHARDSON'S hotel bills, the suite of rooms and board amounting to about $40 per week.

From another source it is reported that this gentleman attempted to savor his connection with Mrs. R., as her dismands upon him for money were becoming more and more exhorbitant, sometimes compelling him to furnish her with $700 or $800 at a time in order to prevent exposure, and that the total sum in two years extorted in this manner amounted to nearly $20,000. From these facts, it was thought that there was sufficient motive for the committal of the crime. This gentleman was induced to go to Jersey City, and, upon seeing the head of the female, at once exclaimed that it was Mrs. RICHARDSON He was then required to enter into bonds to appear as a witness, but for some cause was not present last night.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, the husband, was sworn and testified to the facts above narrated.

Detective ELDER was called, and detailed the circumstances attending his search for the woman.

Mr. Samuel Kimball identified the head as that of Mrs. Richardson.

Dr. Quidor described the manner of the gentleman who identified the features so positively, but was excused from giving his name.

After consulting about half an hour, the jury rendered a verdict that Mrs. RICHARDSON came to her death at the York-street Dock, at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown.

STEALING A VESSEL.—On Sunday a schooner named *Catharine and Martha*, said to belong to Mr. IRENUS HOLLINGSWORTH, of Baltimore, was seized by Constable CHASE, of Jersey City, while lying at anchor in the cove. Some time since the vessel was sent from Baltimore to Philadelphia in charge of Capt. BROWN, for repairs. Instead of returning to Baltimore, it is alleged that BROWN went into business on his own account, and shipped a cargo to New-York. The vessel was seized by Mr. RYNDERS shortly after her arrival, and subsequently was spirited away. On Saturday the schooner was discovered on the flats near Jersey City, and on Sunday was again taken possession of, and a sailor in charge, named VALENTINE KLINT, was arrested. BROWN has not been found.

CITY MARSHAL'S REPORT.—City Marshal ELLIS reports that for the month ending yesterday, 122 persons were committed to the City Prison in Jersey City. The principal offences were: Drunk and disorderly, 42; drunk and fighting, 4; drunk, 34; assault and battery, 8; stealing, 4; illegal voting, 1. Nativity—born in Ireland, 81; England, 9; United States, 25; Germany, 2; other countries, 5.

INJURED ON THE RAILROAD.—A young man named THOMAS RILEY, on Saturday evening last, was struck by a locomotive at the Washington-street crossing, Jersey City, and sustained a fracture of the collar-bone.

Staten Island.

AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE.—The Legislature, at its last session, was forgetful enough to adjourn, without making any appropriation for Quarantine purposes, and the consequence is, that no settled plan has been adopted to prevent the introduction of pestilence among us from foreign ports, during the near approaching season. The Commissioners of Emigration now have no jurisdiction over the matter at all, and the Board which was, is without money. Should there be no way discovered by which the necessary funds to sustain the floating Hospitals can be raised, there is but one resource, and that a disagreeable one to the Staten Islanders. The sheds still stand within the inclosure at Tompkinsville, and they are the only place in which the sick can be cared for. Even to use these sheds, money is required for medical attendance and nursing, and of this, as is understood, there is none to be had. It is rumored Congress will be applied to, to pass a law, making Sandy Hook a permanent quarantine, and the Staten Islanders, still fearful of their old neighbor, are about requesting their representative in Congress to push this matter and get it through, if possible, before the end of the present session.

THE SLAVE RESCUE AT TROY.

Details and Particulars of an Exciting Scene—A Day of Dissipation for the Trojans.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Saturday, April 28, 1860.

Troy has had an excitement, a sensation that stirred it from its ordinary tranquillity—the arrest of a fugitive slave, his rescue, recapture, re-rescue and final escape. We have had crowds rushing through the streets, and scenes that at last put our quiet city on a par with Syracuse and its Jerry-rescue, or Baltimore and its plug-ugly habits. Give Troy credit for one event—a local occurrence that causes *Shears* and *Scissors* to be forgotten. Even the result of the prize-fight, that has just reached here, is robbed of half its glory by our local "mill."

United States Comm